Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 11 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1936 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

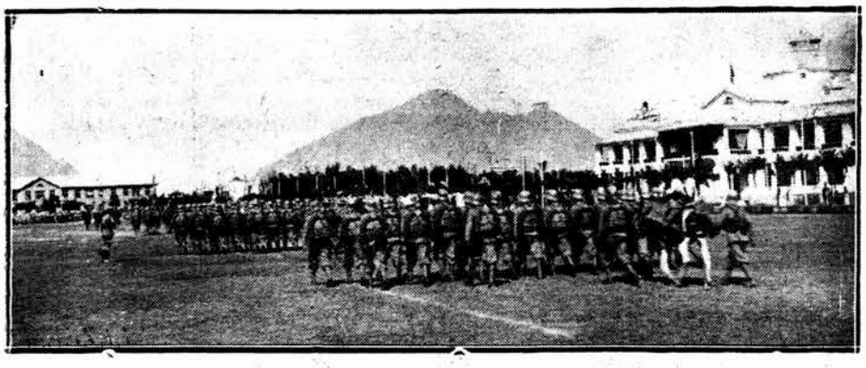
"LEZEEM"

—A. V. Bhat.

AFGHANISTAN GOES MODERN

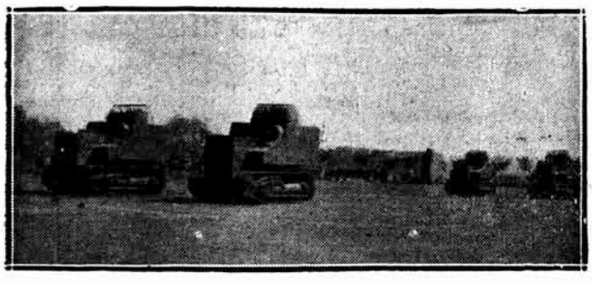
The Modernised 33rd Afghan Infantry.

H. M. King Zaher Shah.



The March Past, on Independence Day at Kabul.

H.R.H. Mahomed Hashim Khan, Prime Minister.



A Parade of Tanks.

Afghan Army Cadets Under Training.

Baku, pearl of Soviet Caucasia, city of sunlight and oil, has recently become a sunny place for proletarians working on oil fields. Before they lived in shattered dark huts. The Soviet power has led the workers out of their filthy huts and built palace-like homes for them.

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Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1936

ESTABLISHING PEACE ON FIRM FOUNDATION

Germany Invited To Attend League Council

France To Abandon Demand For Sanction

IN RETURN FOR CONCILIATORY RHINELAND GESTURE

Powers' Move For A New Locarno Treaty

At the League Council meeting, which was opened by Mr. Bruce on Saturday morning, Mr. Eden said that an incontestable breach of provisions of the Versailles and Locarno Treaties had been committed. He assured of Britain's fullest co-operation in all attempts at establishing an understanding, among the European Powers, on a firm foundation.

GUARANTORS' TASK

M. Flandin said that the Locarno Pact had been broken and it would be the task of the guarantors to furnish France and Belgium with the help stipulated in the Treaty.

M. Van Zeeland of Belgium pleaded for rebuilding the international structure.

GERMANY INVITED TO COUNCIL.

A further German statement, probably in the form of a communique, is expected. The Council also decided to invite Germany to attend the Council.

A NEW LOCARNO TREATY.

Pending Germany's reply, other Locarno Powers continue negotiations for a new Locarno Treaty.

LONDON, March 14.

Mr. Bruce opened the Council at 11-43 a.m., and asked Mr. Eden to convey the Council's thanks to King Edward for the use of St. James's Palace, after which he read telegrams from French and Belgian Governments, drawing attention to Germany's violation of Versailles and Locarno Treaties. Mr. Eden said in our view a patent incontestable breach of provisions of the Versailles and Locarno Treaties had been committed. If this conclusion was shared it would be for the Council to deal with the situation and endeavour to find a solution. He added: "Our co-signatories of the Locarno Treaty and the Council may count on the fullest co-operation of the British Government in all endeavours to establish peace and understanding between the nations of Europe, upon a firm and enduring foundation. The 'future depends', Mr. Eden concluded, 'on the wisdom of our decisions'."

M. Flandin followed.

NO SYMBOLIC DETACHMENTS

M. Flandin declared the German troops in the Rhineland were not symbolic detachments but large forces of over 30,000. To justify her act Germany had invoked ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact concluded ten months earlier which had been the object of exchange of notes in which the juridical German arguments were amply refuted. Despite France's willingness to accept arbitration of the Hague Court, Germany had not used this procedure; and likewise she had ignored the method of discussion with the signatories of the Locarno Treaty and preferred to declare void the Locarno Treaty which Herr Hitler had recognised many times as freely negotiated. Not without reason the Locarno Treaty placed respect for the Frontiers and the demilitarised zone in the same footing.

GUARANTORS' TASK

France had invoked application of law when there was evidence that the Locarno Pact had been broken, and it would be the task of the guarantors to furnish France and Belgium with the assistance stipulated in the Treaty. There were "faits accomplis", and the unilateral repudiation of the Agreements had become a political system in Europe, whereby treaties were regarded immediately modifiable at the wish of any signatory, whereby the Government could annul today what it subscribed yesterday. The Council would have to consider how to re-inforce the guarantors' assistance by recommendations which it would address to members of the League.

BELGIUM'S PLIGHT.

M. Van Zeeland declared that

(Continued on Page 7)

France Demands New Guarantee

European Situation Continues To Be Grave

Signor Grandi Links Ethiopian Problem With Rhineland Crisis

There is no hope of healing the breach with Germany, and the European situation continues to be grave.

A "Communique" issued at the conclusion of the Locarno Conference states that a closer approximation of views between the non-German Locarno powers has become apparent.

Italy, however, will not be denied her chance to have a fling at the League powers, and has surprisingly linked the Abyssinian problem with the Rhineland crisis. Signor Grandi, must seize this opportunity to blame the "arbitrary and iniquitous" policy of sanctions for the present trouble.

The Italian Ambassador in London declared that as long as the Abyssinian question was not solved in accordance with the dictates of "justice" nothing could be expected from Italy except an attitude of watchful reserve.

IF FORCE IS TO BE AVOIDED?

Need For New British Guarantee

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS: March 14.

The British opinion is gradually veering round in an attitude more favourable to France, according to the Havas Agency Correspondence attached to the Franch Delegation in London, who interprets the position as being that, if the interested Powers consider it impossible to establish 'status quo ante' in the demilitarised zone, except by force, there is evident need for a new guarantee for the Franco-Belgian Frontier, if force is to be avoided. If Britain is prepared to make this guarantee, France and Belgium would be prepared to diminish the severity of the economic and financial sanctions demanded against Germany.

GRAVE SITUATION

Foreign Office Buzzing With Intense Activity

LONDON, March 13.

There are hopes of an agreement with the non-German Locarno Powers but no healing of the breach with Germany. This sums up the work of a day of intense activity and conferences.

M. Avenol, Herr von Hoesch, M. Pouritch of Jugoslavia, M. Titulesco, Mr Corbin and the Polish Ambassador were among the callers at the Foreign Office.

"It is noted with satisfaction that a closer approximation of views has become apparent," says a 'communique' issued at the conclusion of the Locarno Conference. The Conference has been adjourned to 5 p.m. tomorrow.

League Council To Meet

After a two-hour meeting of the Locarno Conference Committee it was officially stated that a closer approximation of the views had become apparent.

Herr von Hoesch visited the Foreign Office, where he saw Sir William Malkin and dealt with what is officially described as a minor matter.

It is officially stated that the British Government had not communicated with Berlin and no official suggestion for easing the situation has been received from Germany.

The League Council will meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow for a formal sitting and then adjourn till Monday. The Locarno Committee will re-meet at 5 p.m. tomorrow when, in view of the closer approximation of views, it is expected that France and Belgium will make clear that warlike action is not contemplated but urge the study of possible contingency measures which do not suggest any hostile act.

Within a few days, M. Flandin who was joined to-day by M. Paul Boncour, will return to Paris to consult with the Cabinet.—Reuter.

BERLIN SURPRISED

Hitler Confers With High Officials

BERLIN March 13.

Surprise has been created by the return to Berlin to-day of Herr Hitler who this evening consulted high officials but the reports that

(Continued on Page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS FOR SUNDAY

Rush your Short Advertisements for our Sunday Edition. It pays to insert such advertisements in Weekly "Chronicle," as the issue is read by a large number of people throughout the week.

1. PERSONAL.

"Milton"—Rusi Lakdawalla of Udhna, seeks your guidance in urgent matters. Communicate your present whereabouts without fail. (5740)

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for young beautiful educated girl of Brahmin caste, bridegroom of good financial capacity and position. Those with above status need only apply in confidence with latest photo Box No. 5739, "Bombay Chronicle.

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

Tardeo, "Meher Mansion," Flats to let. 3 rooms with bath attached. Rent Rs. 55. Also single rooms with tap inside, Rs. 15. Apply on premises or: Estates Valuation & Engineering Co., 15, Stock Exchange Building, Fort, Phone 20669. (5769).

PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

Bandra: Carter Road, open plots for sale, facing the sea. Apply Box No. 5770, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Best for the teeth. Always use Porival Black Tooth Powder. Can be had from everywhere. (5438).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1913), Chief Agents and Special Agents in the Province of Bombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 and 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (2627)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

To whomsoever it may concern: Return forthwith. Settling matters. Your presence is quite essential. Krishtayya, Bombay. (5748).

For Best Furniture and All Sorts of wood work write to Kwong Tvek Sing, Chinese Contractor and Carpenter Supplier, 122, Sukhlaji Street, Bombay. (5659).

YESTERDAY was the day that has begun carving monument of Box Office-Record!

Running This Week

A Touching Tale of Love Forgetfulness and WOE! Romance that once bloomed like Lotus flower shattered, withered by cruel ways of Society.

SNEHLATA

IN GUJARATI LANGUAGE

PRAKASH PICTURES gave you "SACRED SCANDAL" in GUJARATI and took the whole of India by storm and surprise

NOW COMES GREATER GUJARATI PICTURE ever produced till now

Starring:

PANNA

with RANJIT, MOHINEE, GULAB, LALLOOBHAI, JAYANT, RAJKUMARI.

COME TO

ROXY TALKIES

New Queen's Road.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

EVERYBODY'S FAVOURITE LILIAN HARVEY

in

A GAY MUSICAL FANTASY

"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"

A Gay and Happy Picture, with exquisite songs, comedy and dancing

AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE

A GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

ON

Tuesday 17th March at 9-30 p. m.

You all know THAT VOICE

You visit Cinemas just to hear a song from MUKHTAR BEGUM

Rates:
7-12-0
5-12-0
3- 6-0
2- 4-0
1- 2-0

Now you get a feast of Music from

MUKHTAR BEGUM

and that too from the Stage

Book your seats;—

at West End Talkies

From 3 to 6 p.m. on Sunday Monday and on Tuesday you can reserve the seats at Sir Cowasjee Hall between 3 to 6 p. m.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL

PLAZA

To-night 3-30, 6-30 and and 9-45 p. m.

Most thrilling spectacle ever on the screen!

CECIL B. DEMILLES

CRUSADES
CRUSADES
CRUSADES

A Paramount Super

NOTABLE GATHERING AT ALBLESS BAUG

There was a unique gathering at Albless Baug on Friday evening when His Holiness Dastur Rustum Sanjana, B.A. the high priest of the Bombay Parsees performed the thread ceremony of Misses Roshan and Roda, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Mehta of Malad and nieces of Dr. Kotwal, Government Medical Officer of the Bombay suburban district.

Distinguished guests drawn from all communities included members of the Legislative Council, Municipal Corporators and many others.

The function was a great success and after the guests had been treated to a sumptuous dinner the gathering broke late in the night

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When a woman was cooking her food in a room at Lower Parel, yesterday morning, a neighbour heard the cries of her daughter, trapped in blazing flames, in a vacant adjoining room.

Ram Kali, the girl aged 5, succumbed to her burns in the hospital last night.

The neighbour of the girl in evidence before the City Coroner stated that he was on the staircase, when he heard the cries.

He ran up and saw smoke issuing through the ventilator and the doors of the room fastened. He smashed open the doors and extinguished the flames.

The mother of the girl giving evidence stated that she saw the charred body of her daughter before she was removed to hospital.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of "death due to shock following severe burns accidentally sustained."

Evidence adduced before the City Coroner to-day, on the body of Wagji Motiram stated to have been run over by an Up-train at Reay Road on Thursday last, revealed that the youth, aged 20, was seated on a trunk deposited on the doorway of the compartment. He lost his balance and fell down between the tracks.

The motorman giving evidence before the City Coroner, stated to-day that he had slowed down the train and was whistling continuously as the gangmen were working on the line.

Near Reay Road he saw the body between the tracks but he did not stop as the gangmen told him that they would take care of it.

But when he approached Dock-Yard Station, he apprised the local station-master of the accident.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of skull and laceration of brain due to accidental fall from a local train running from Thana to Bombay.

Refusal by the parents of the girl to allow him to marry their daughter is alleged to be the reason for Shanker Krishna, a young Maratha to jump down from the second floor of a building on the Vithalbhai Patel Road, on Friday afternoon.

Shanker, who received serious injuries from the fall, is lying in a precarious condition at the J. J. Hospital. In his statement to the police, he is alleged to have said that he slipped and fell down accidentally.

The police, in the course of investigation found out that Shanker Krishna, who is a motor driver fell in love with a girl of the same caste. The girl reciprocated. The Maratha youth living in the second floor of a Building on Vithalbhai Patel Road approached the girl's parents.

They were in a mood to allow him to marry their daughter, but on camparing the horoscopes of both of them, it appears they did not agree, and the parents refused to allow Shanker to marry their daughter.

Shanker made repeated appeals to the parents to allow them to marry, as the disagreement of the horoscopes did not in any way matter as long as they were loving each other. But the parents were adamant.

Final Appeal

It is further stated that Shanker went to the parents of the girl on Friday afternoon and made a final appeal, and once again receiving the negative reply, walked out of the room and jumped down from the balcony.

Further investigation is in progress.

After committing theft in his father's place, Ram Lalya was reported to have kidnapped a minor girl of his neighbour from a town at Hyderabad state.

He came to Grant Road and was staying there for about two months.

But yesterday he went to the Vigilance Branch office and lodged a complaint surrendering himself after giving the full story of his escapade.

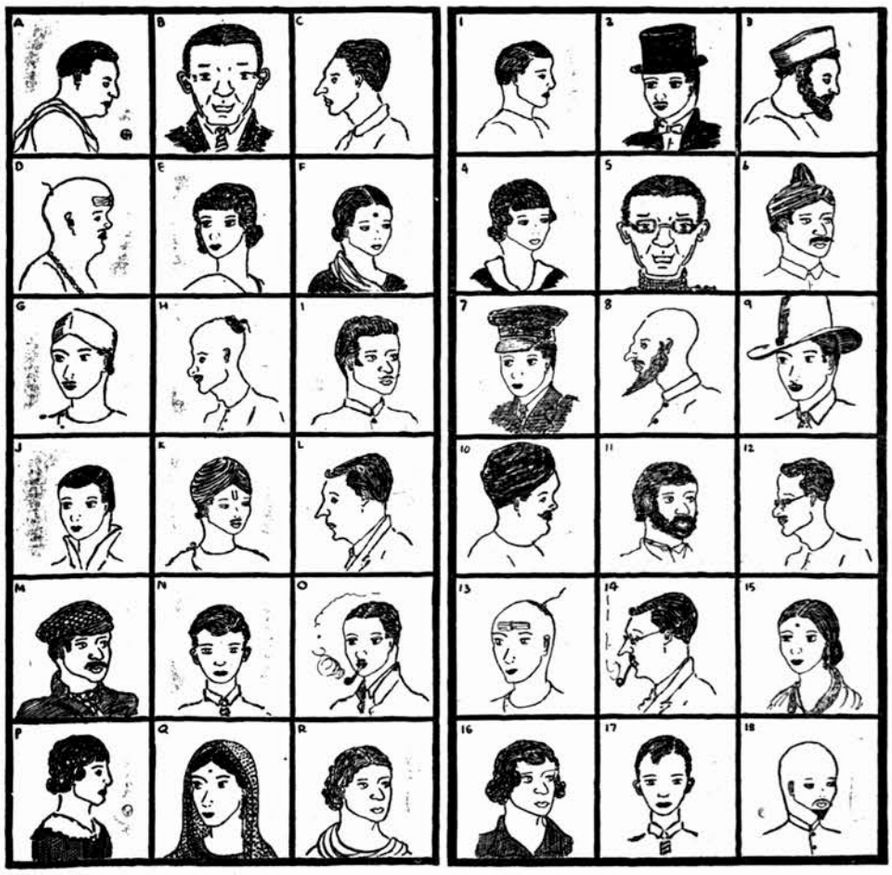
He further informed the police that a Muslim named Mohammed Nazir Hussainali met the girl near Shonapur. Subsequently he found that Hussanali was on terms of illicit intimacy with the girl and had even gone to the extent of attempting to convert her to his own faith.

Both the accused were immediately arrested by the Police, yesterday, and put up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Rama Lalya was ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days and Hussanali was ordered to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 150, pending completion of inquiries and investigations with the Hyderabad State police.

Good Morning

Dear Readers!



Do You Recognise Any One Of Us?

NO?

Well, Kindly Wait For Our Introduction

BYE-ELECTION IN SUBURBS

Efforts Made To Get Mr. Barfiwala In Municipality

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Mar. 14.

To fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Deo, the Collector, the Bombay Suburban District has notified to the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality that he has fixed Saturday, March 28 for holding the bye-election. Nominations will be received upto 20th March.

I understand that efforts are being made in influential quarters to pursuade Mr. Chunilal Barfivala to contest this election. It is felt that his entry into the Municipality will infuse new blood and will considerably assist in smoothening the path for harmonious working and his long experience of local self-government institutions in the suburbs will give it an added strength which it badly needs.

2nd WEEK 2nd WEEK

CHALTA PUTLA

IMPERIAL'S

Marvellous MYSTERY Thriller.

Featuring:

DULARI, DATAR, CHEMIST, ABDUL BABA VYAS, SYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL OMKAR.

Director:—SARPOTDAR.

CHALTA PUTLA

Matinee:—Sat., Sun. & Holidays. 3 P. M.

Daily:—5; 8; 10-30 p.m.

A T

IMPERIAL CINEMA

MARATHI

DHARMATMA

WARMLY RECEIVED by lovers of "PRABHAT" & MARATHI LANGUAGE

AT

KRISHNA

Daily 3 shows: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on SAT., SUN., & HOLIDAYS.

MARATHI

DHARMATMA

With DIFFERENT but Super Melodious Tunes

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

Every day it draws crowded houses

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S Musical Marvel

ULTIMATUM

Starring:

YOUSUF EFFENDI (H.M.V.) KHOORSHED, ZEBUNNISA, PRABHASHANKER, JANIBABU, BALABHAI

Thrills! Stunts! Laugh!

Come up and enjoy at

GLOBE TALKIES

(Sandhurst Road).

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45

Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

STOP THAT PAIN With "SHISO" CORN CURE SOLD EVERYWHERE

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben A Revue: 'Oh Those Bells!" A collection of sketches, musical and otherwise, from here and there, inspired by or dealing with that much maligned musical instrument, the bell. Devised and presented by William MacLurg.

8-15 p.m. Light Music, 9-15 p.m. A Talk by the Chief Engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, 9-30 p.m. The Victor Olof Sextet, 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements, 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo, relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.

10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast 2nd New Bulletin, Market Prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English), 10-21 p.m. SB A Dance Music Programme by the Band of 1st Battn. The Black Watch (R.H. The Regimental March—The Garb of Old Gaul.

Bombay Programme

SUNDAY, 15TH MARCH

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.
10-30 a.m. The Radio Quartet. Leader: Dominic J. Perera.
11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
1 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Radio Stars! In Recorded Hits.
6-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. M Rafique Ghaznavi, B.A., with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8 p.m. The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. Conducted by A. Dinkerrao Amembal.—Piano.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "Some Books I Like". By C. P. G. Wade, Esq.
10 p.m. Band of the 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry. Conductor: Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.126 metres, 882 kcs.

9 a.m. High Mass. (Relayed from St. Mary's Church, Delhi). Followed by Selection of Recorded Music.
10-30 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhairwin Dhun.
10-40 a.m. Mushtar of Meerut Ghazals and Thumris.
11-15 a.m. Mohan. Thumri.
11-30 a.m. Sardar and Karrar. Violin and Jaltarang Asawri.
11-40 a.m. Mushtar. Dadra and Thumri.
6 p.m. Time Signal. Sajjad Sarwar Nazi. Prit ka Git.
6-15 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Mallah ka Git.
6-30 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. Classical Music.
7 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar. Parya Kalyan.
7-10 p.m. Sajjid Sarwar Niazi. Ghazals.
7-30 p.m. A Sketch in Hindustani. Prof. Rashid Ahmed Siddiqi of Aligarh.
7-45 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. Ghazal.
8 p.m. Sardar. Violin, Kidara.
8-5 p.m. Bhai Lal of Lahore. Thumri.
8-30 p.m. Sarangi. Darbari.
8-35 p.m. Sajjad Sarwar Niazi. Makhmur Ankhen.
8-45 p.m. Bhai Lal. Thumris.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Examinations. Mr. D. Revnell, I.E.S.
10 p.m. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. (Leader—Herr Erwin Klein).

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

8-33 a.m. Time Signal. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, under the direction of T. N. Dey.
8-46 a.m. Light Bengali Songs. Dhirendra Nath Das.
9-6 a.m. Miss Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Comic Duet.
9-21 a.m. Miss Kankabaty.
9-41 a.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra.
9-51 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Tarapada Lahiri—Gambhira.
10-6 a.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta.
10-51 a.m. SB Musical Selections from the Studio.
11-6 a.m. SB Robert Pilkar and his Hungarian Orchestra. Morning Musical Concert. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant, Calcutta. Summary of News in English.
6-6 p.m. SB Church Service relayed from St. John's Church.
7-21 p.m. A Classical Pregramme. Basanta Kumar Mitra—Dhrupad.
7-36 p.m. Ram Kissen Misra—Kheyal.
8-1 p.m. Bhishma Dev Chatterjee —Kheyal and Thungri.
8-26 p.m. Khem Chandra Prokash Kheyal and Thungri.
8-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items.

The leading Bhil Youths of Dohad and Jhalod Talugas are contemplating to hold a conference of the Bhil youths, to rally them for the economic struggle of the Bhil Peasantry.

Miss ANNE COELHO-PRABHU

First To Secure Trainers' Diploma Of London Institution

Miss Annie Coelho-Prabhu is the first Indian lady graduate to secure the Trainers' Diploma of the National Froebel Union, (London), for the training of teachers and lecturers in education, with special reference to infants and juniors.

She hails from the Mangalorean Catholic Community, known as the Romans of the East. She is the sister of Mr. M. A. T. Coelho, one of the leaders of the Madras Criminal Bar and a cousin of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, the Bombay Presidency Magistrate.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR

BOMBAY, Saturday

A verdict of death due to multiple fractures and rupture of liver due to accidental fall from the third floor of Dhyan Building, off Kalbadevi Road, was returned by the coroner's jury, to-day, on the body of Vrajlal Amthalal (35) who fell down and died soon after he was removed to the hospital this morning.

REMEMBER THIS DATE

APRIL

17

FRIDAY

THIS IS NO "DISGUISE"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 20, 1354
Parsi: Meher 11, 1305
Hightide: 3-08; 16-34
Lowtide: 9-36; 21-55
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.

PORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver 3rd lecture on Kenopanishad at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SHRI VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA

The annual examination of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala will be held to-day (Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-00 a.m. in the Congress House to elect the Managing Council.

CITY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A Musical performance by Prof: Tendulker and his Party has been arranged in aid of the above College to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Damodar Thackersy Hall, Parel.

SHREE YUVAK MITRA MANDAL

The prize distribution of the Shree Yuvak Mitra Mandal will take place to-day (Sunday) at 7-0 a.m. (S.T.) at the Cooperage in connection with the Fifteen Miles Fast Cycle Race.

Mr. B. S. Turkhud will preside.

48TH BOMBAY GOKHALE TROOP

A social gathering of the present and ex-scouts of the above Troop will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the R. M. Bhatt High School Parel, when Mr. B. T. Char, the Provincial Scout Secretary will preside.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palla gally) Samuel Street.

"MANDVI CONGRESS MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Mandvi (B) Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office premises.

The members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year will be elected.

THE REGAL

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MARTA.....

LABARR

LU ANNE MEREDITH
FRED CONYNGHAM
in

BALL AT SAVOY

MUSIC—SONGS!
TAP-DANCING

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Waltz" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Ball at Savoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart". Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood." Dail at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dilki-Pyas." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
On Sunday at 10-30 a.m. "Purna Chandra". (Tamil Talkie).
PALACE—"Now and Forever". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Caravan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Prof. E. S. Trilokekar, M. A. will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Man's Place in Nature"

CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL

Children's Home School-Balakmandir, will celebrate their annual social gathering to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta will preside and open the educational exhibition. There will be entertainments by the children of the Mandir

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual sports of the Bombay Scouts (Local) Association will be held to-day (Sunday) on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Grounds, Kennedy Sea Face. The Hon'ble Sir R. D. Bell will preside and distribute the prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Meaning of Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SHRI SHARADA VIJAYA KANNADA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Shri Sharada Vijaya Kannada Free Night School, Bombay, a free Harikatha performances will be given in Kanarese by Haridas B. Devraj of Mysore at Kanara Saraswath Association's Hall at Gamdevi to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) The Subject will be the story of Badrachala Ramdas.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mrs Perin ben Captain, President, Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:—The general meeting of the members of the "D" Ward Congress Committee called for to-day (Sunday) is postponed because it is generally felt that the notice given is very short.

It is further notified that the postponed general meeting will be held on Sunday (22nd inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), at the new hall of the B. P. C. C. Congress House.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

B. P. C. C. Suggests Deletion Of Manual Labour Clause

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening with Mr. K. F. Nariman in the chair, it was decided to recommend to the All-India Congress Committee that certain Articles of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress should be amended.

The B. P. C. C. suggests that the Manual Labour Clause should be deleted from the Constitution. It also suggests that the provision for proportional representation in respect to the election of delegates should be done away with.

The B. P. C. C. further suggests, at the instance of the Constitution Sub-Committee, that the proportion of original members of the Congress per each delegate, be reduced to 250 from 500, and also double the number of delegates to the open session of the Congress from each province. As an outcome of the above suggestion, it is further recommended that the number of representatives on the All-India Congress Committee from each province should be doubled.

The last recommendation of the B. P. C. C. to the A. I. C. C. regarding amending the Constitution is that the period to elapse between the enrolment of an original member and his being qualified to exercise his vote should be reduced to three months from six months.

The B. P. C. C. approved of the Budget for 1936-37 presented by the Treasurer, Mr. Iswarbhai Patel.

By a resolution, the B. P. C. C. supported the principle underlying Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Bill before the Legislative Council.

(A detailed report will appear in Monday's issue of the 'Chronicle".)

PATHARE KSHATRIYA SANATORIUM.

Members of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste are requested to send their suggestions as regards the place or places where Sanatoriums for the use and benefit of the Pathare Kshatriya Caste should be built, the equipment and costs thereof.

The suggestions should be sent at an early date to Mr. V. D. Raote, Secretary, Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan, Worli.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Sports Department of the League there will be a "Sports Social" to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the League. The programme will include a number of events in athletic and sports. Prof. V. G. Rao Bar-at-Law will preside over the function and give away the prizes.

PARSI CHILDREN GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsi Children's Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when children from different schools will go through several games. Miss Khorshed Jalbhai Bharda B.A., will preside and distribute the prizes and sweets.

THE KANARA BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood, a cosmopolitan dinner will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Muzafferabad Hall, near Grant Road Bridge. The function will be followed by light music. Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Vedic Science of child education in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on "Socialism is unsuited to Indian conditions." Mr. Jayeukhlal K. Mehta will preside.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

To Meet At Delhi On 23rd March

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

It is learnt, from responsible unofficial quarters, that Congress Working Committee is meeting on 23rd instant at Delhi.—United Press.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE BILL

With a view to support the Bakhale Bill a public meeting was held on Saturday at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, Mr. F. M. Pinto proposing Mr. Hdtim Durbar to the Chair said that the Bakhale Bill was coming up for discussion in the third week of this month. It was a belated act of the legislature and humanity calls for it as one of the least things in the interests of the workers.

Mr. Durbar observed that the workers, the producers of all the wealth that Bombay possessed, had to produce that, at the sacrifice of their all. Long hours of work, low wages and insanitary conditions of work were their main grievances.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

To voice these grievances a conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at Hira Baug, and support of the public was most essential.

Mukhtar Begam's Concert

Mukhtar Begum has an All-India repute as a singer Bombay will get an opportunity of hearing her. She is giving a musical concert on (Tuesday), 17th March at 9-30 p.m. at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

HINDU GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual sports of the Hindu Gymkhana Matunga will be held at the Gymkhana Ground in the last week of March 1936. The last date of entry is 22nd March 1936. Those desirous to take part are requested to see the Secretary.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The annual general prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, will take place tomorrow (Monday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor will preside on the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. Ockenfels will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on (Tuesday) the 17th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Orford" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on (Tuesday) the 17th instant.

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS

KARLOFF
in EDGAR ALLAN POE'S

The RAVEN
WITH
BELA LUGOSI

"Frankenstein" Karloff!
"Dracula" Lugosi!
"Goose-Pimple" Edgar Allan Poe!
The Triumvirate of Terror!
—Together They Give You
"The Raven"—Hair Raising,
Horrendous Thrill Triumph!

RELIEF FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Director Outlines Scheme In Bombay Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The plight of the educated unemployed youth in the Bombay Province, was the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council to-day, on the demand for a grant of Rs. 50,000 for vocational training of the unemployed youths.

The Director of Industries gave a rough outline of the Scheme for organising cottage industries and training young men for skilled jobs in big industries in co-operation with the employers.

Rao Bahadur Bole's suggestion that birth-control clinics should be organised in the province as a step towards warding off unemployment in the future, evoked much amusement but little sympathy from the members.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni's motion for a cut in the demand of Rs. 50,000 for vocational training of middle class unemployed was ultimately rejected by the House.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) resuming his speech to-day, when the Legislative Council met, with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the chair, suggested that small industries should be encouraged towards solving the unemployment.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) felt that the Government were proceeding in a slipshod manner in providing relief. He complained that the scheme was not placed before the House for full discussion.

Mr. Pestansha N. Vakil (Ahmedabad) doubted the advisibility of discussing the question now, pending the scheme to be prepared and placed in the Poona Session of the Council.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central division) thought that the Director of Industries, after the Industries department was transferred to him from the Home Member, would "galvanise" the department, but he was disappointed. Government could not directly help the bigger industries. But something more than mere advice was needed for the development of cottage industries.

Serious Problem

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala (Bombay Millowners' Association) supporting the cut said that the object of the cut was to raise a discussion in order to bring down home to the Government the serious nature of the problem, as far as Bombay was concerned. It was really painful to turn down hundreds of applications for a post or two. The problem had grown to such dimensions that unless it was tackled seriously the Government would be faced with serious difficulties. No scheme of relief would be of use, unless the co-operation of the employers of labour was sought. The other way of relief was to start small industries.

He warned the Government that if they could not do anything by way of relief, they ought not to take steps to add to the unemployment. Motor Vehicles taxation was, for instance, responsible to an increase in unemployment. When people wanted to help themselves a burden like the Electricity duty came in their way. Government should not create difficulties by their unwise policy.

Playing With Problem

By alloting Rs. 50,000 the Government had created an impression that they were playing with the problem. They should declare whether they would be able to finance big schemes for solving the problem.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale (Bombay) thought that the difficulty of the Minister seemed to be the inadequate provision of money for this purpose. Educated youth had some one to fall back upon, while the agricultural and industrial labour classes were entirely helpless and they deserved greater consideration.

Patience Of Young Men.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Nominated) quoted from the speech of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the United Provinces Legislative Council, who said that the Government of India shifted the question of tackling the problem to the shoulder of the provincial Governments, who, in their turn, expressed helplessness unless the Government of India, came to their support "I admire the patience of the younger generation and the patience of my countrymen," concluded Sir Tej Bahadur.

The United Provinces Council had willingly imposed a tax Mr. Bakhale continued, of about Rs. 3 lakhs, provided the Government promised to allot the whole amount towards the relief of the unemployed educated youths.

If the Bombay Government really wanted to take action, they could have done so, relying on the Labour Department Report of 1927, on the extent of unemployment and financial condition of the middle class in the province. It was found that 60 per cent of the youth who were out of employment were between the age of 17 and 22 years. The flower of the country was thus thrown into the streets without employment. So long as the salaries and General Administration were continued on the scale of 1920-21, he was entitled to think that that the Government had an abundance of money.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated) desired that the Government should make it clear in their scheme that the vocational training would be given to educated unemployed youths of middle classes.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole (Nominated) struck a new note, that Birth control movement should be encouraged as it would solve unemployment. Birth Control clinics should be started in the province.

President:—Is it the Hon'ble member's suggestion that this amount should be spent on Birth Control Clinics? (Laughter).

Rao Bahadur Bole, replied that the amount should be increased and part of it should be spent in starting birth-control clinics.

Scheme Explained.

Mr. P.B. Advani, Director of Industries, stated that the scheme was not intended to cover the whole or entire field of unemployment and was largely of an industrial nature. He realised that it was no use providing for vocational training, unless the trained youths were absorbed. According to the scheme, the youths would be trained as craftsmen, able to produce finished articles with small capital, and in small workshops.

The co-operation of the employers was being sought to absorb trained men in several industries. The educated men would be given theoretical training to supplement the practical course of apprenticeship, so that the quality and quantity of production would improve.

"Gloriously Vague."

Dr. B.G. Vad (Bombay University) felt that the scheme as explained by the Director was gloriously vague. He thought that the Government wanted to start what were popularly known as cottage industries. They should find out what industries would be profitable. He enquired if the Government would be able to support big industries like the automobile industry, which would absorb educated men.

Mr. Sjed Munawar (Nominated) felt it desirable that close co-operation of the employers should be sought and guarantee taken that in the place of uneducated skilled workers who had left or retired, educated trained men would be taken. Otherwise there was no chance of the trained men being absorbed.

Dr. P. G. Solanki (Nominated) expressed concern about the skilled and experienced workers, who did not know English as they would be at a disadvantage in competition with the trained men who were educated and who knew English.

Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar) suggested that greater attention should be paid to recruitment of educated youths from various communities, according to their needs.

Motion Lost

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister, replying said that he was in general agreement with the views expressed in the House on the question of unemployment in the province. It was assuming serious proportions. The Industries department could not do much for want of funds. He knew the amount of Rs. 50,000 was inadequate. It should be taken as a gesture. The Government were making a start towards relieving the unemployment of educated youth.

The cut motion was lost.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) moved that the amount of Rs. 55,500 for Industrial Development he reduced by Rs. 100. He felt that the general development of the industries in the Presidency was too slow. He criticised the absence of any industrial directory for the province, though he had requested the Director to publish one."

Make Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. B. G. Vad suggested that Government should explore the possibilities of preparing Cod liver oil in the province, in view of its demand.

Mr. P. B Advani gave an account of the activities of the Industries Department. Government were trying to improve the soap industry. Experiments in oilseeds were in progress, and Governments were trying to find out whether the waste from solutions used in cinematograph companies for film development could not be turned to account. At this stage discussion was adjourned till Monday.

Junagadh Nagar Scouts ready for prayer for the eternal peace of the pious soul of the late King Emperor. The prayer was offered recently and was attended by the Dewan Saheb of Junagadh and other prominent persons of the State.

An interesting picture of a young ascetic of Junagadh, or "Bal Yogi" as he is popularly called.

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

SHE GAVE HER OWN BLOOD AND SAVED HER HUS

BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES (Calcutta)'s

Such is the ideal of a true and faithful wife ....

Drawing Crowded Houses

Time: 5, 8 & 10-45. Sat. Sun & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Dil-ki-Pyas

(HEART'S DESIRE)

Starring:—

KAJJAN, MUKHTAR BEGUM, P. COOPER Violet, Surajram, Sorabji Kerawala

Written by:— Late Indian Shakespeare AGA HASHRA

Now drawing packed houses at

MAJESTIC

TALKIES, GIRGAUM.

HOPEFUL ATMOSPHERE IN LONDON

(Continued from page 1).

the Rhineland demilitarisation was an essential element in Belgian Security because they had the longest and most exposed common frontier with Germany. The Locarno Treaty was the basis of Belgium's international status. Belgium had never given any excuse for breach of the Treaty, and was prepared to uphold respect for international undertakings. "We must re-build the international structure. Severe blow has been struck in the eyes of the world, and perhaps the future generations at the moral value of any attempt to build on the structure of international law. This weakening in the strength of law must be repaired."

COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

The Council adjourned at 12-45 p.m. until 3-30 p.m. Monday, after M. Van Zeeland's speech.

Afterwards the Council met privately and decided in principle to invite Germany to attend the Council.

Meantime the invitation will be despatched to Germany immediately by M. Averol. M. Avenol's letter asks Germany to reply as the previous invitation had elicited no response.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK?

London—There is more hopeful atmosphere in London as a result of this morning's developments and the news from Germany.

MOVE FOR NEW LOCARNO.

Pending Germany's reply to the League Council's invitation, other Locarno Powers are continuing negotiations for a new Locarno Treaty. Tentative discussions hitherto dealt with guarantees for Austrian frontiers as well as Belgium and France. The solution at present contemplated, according to well-informed circles, is the French abandonment of sanctions demand in return for a conciliatory Rhineland gesture by Herr Hitler, and Britain would give more definite guarantees for the security of Western Europe.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE?

A Berlin message says it is learned a further official German statement is expected, this evening, probably in the form of a communique defining Germany's attitude in the present trouble. Political circles anticipate Herr Hitler's speech, to-night, will probably contribute to more peaceful judgment on the political situation. There is no reason to suppose Germany will refuse invitation to attend the League Council.—Reuter.

Fascist Party Declared Illegal

MADRID, March 14.

The police arrived at a meeting of the managing committee of the Fascist Party, including the leader Joseantonio Primo de Rivera, son of the former Dictator, and declared the party illegal.—Reuter.

No General Embargo On German Exports?

LONDON, March 14

It is learned there is no question of a general embargo on German exports with a limited embargo on imports, beacuse it is realised this is practically unfeasible owing to lack of unanimity. It is understood the French plan is to suspend the clearing agreements with Germany which may quickly be effective in view of the crippled state German finances. This is encountering opposition on the part of Holland, and Agrentina, but the talks continue. Yesterday night. Little Entente delegates met under the chairmanship of M. Titulescu and examined the situation.

TROOPS IN RHINELAND

A Cologne message says it is estimated the number of troops in the demilitarised zone is between 30 to 35 thousand exclusive of the police now forming part of the military forces.—Reuter.

Dr. M. A. Ansari (right) well-known Congress leader, is seen chatting with Sir Frank Noyce, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, at the garden party held at Delhi.

Stop Press

A SECRET MISSION

ADDIS ABABA, March 14.

It is reported Jesus Afework, ex-Abyssinian Charge-de-Affairs at Rome is proceeding to Geneva on an important secret mission.—Reuter.

HITLER IN MUNICH

MUNICH, March 14.

From early afternoon special trains are arriving with contingents of 200,000 Storm Troops, Black-guards, Labour Corps and Nazi Party members who will form Hitler's audience at to-night's parade. Every member of the audience will be asked to repeat "we swear this holy oath never to waver from the side of the Fuehrer and go with him in the work and sacrifice, not for ourselves, but for our sacred Germany.

The Exhibition Hall in which Herr Hitler will speak accommodates 10,000 while 200 loud-speakers have been erected in the adjoining Milesquare Meadow, to enable the remainder of the vast audience to hear. The whole town is beflagged with slogans denouncing war Jingoism and Bolshevism. After flying through the snowstorm, Herr Hitler arrived at the Munich aerodrome from Berlin at 4-40 p.m., and was welcomed by the local Nazi leader and Herr Himmler, head of the Black-guards, who provided a guard of honour.—Reuter's Special.

WALES WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, March 14.

At Cardiff, before a crowd of 60,000 in the international Rurby Match, Wales beat Ireland by three points to nil. Wales thus won the Championship.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND

LONDON, March 14.

In the Amateur International Football Match, Scotland beat England by one goal to nil, at Inverness.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS v. W. PROVINCE.

(Special Cable.)

CAPE TOWN, March 14.

Australians began an extra three-day match with the Western Province in warm weather, before a crowd of three thousand. The wicket was perfect. The Western Province made 198. (Nourse, Senior, making 55, and O'Reilly took 6 for 35).

The Australians made 37 for nil.

BOAT RACE TRIAL

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 14.

In the boat race Camoridge rowed the full course of the trial in the reverse direction. (Mortlake to Putney) in 19 minutes and 56 seconds. The form throughout was satisfactory.

INTER-'VARSITY ATHLETICS

(Special Cable.)

WHITE CITY, March 14.

The weather was fine and there was a large crowd. Cambridge beat Oxford by eight events to three in the Inter-'Varsity Athletics.

The following are winners:—

Pole-Vault: Webster (Cambridge) 12 feet four inches.

Hundred-yard: Pennington (Oxford) 10 and one-fifth seconds.

Half-mile: Sullivan (Cambridge) one minute and 57 seconds.

Weight-putting: Irfan (Cambridge) 45 feet, 9 1/2 inches which is an Inter-'Varsity record.

One-twenty-yard Hurdles: Fitzgerald (Cambridge) 15 and four-fifths seconds.

High Jump: Kennedy (Cambridge) 5 feet 10 inches.

Long Jump: Horsfall (Cambridge) 22 feet three-quarters inches.

Three-Mile: McIntyre (Oxford) 14 minutes, 37 and three-fifths seconds.

Mile: Ellis (Cambridge) won. Time mutilated.

Two-twenty Yard Low Hurdles: Daniel (Oxford) 26 seconds.

Quarter-mile: Brown (Cambridge) 49 and one-fifth seconds.

"Arethusa" Held Up At Jodhpur

JODHPUR, March, 14.

The Eastbound Imperial Airways machine 'Arethusa' with the Australian mail, was held up here owing to engine trouble. A spare engine was flown here, to-day, from Karachi, and it was installed in the plane which is expected to leave here at midnight arriving at Singapore tomorrow evening.—A.P.

Mr. Ruiker's Conviction Confirmed

CALCUTTA, March 14

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, whose conviction and sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment had been confirmed by the Calcutta High Court on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech delivered in April last, surrendered before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was sent to jail to serve out the sentence.

Several Labour leaders and workers assembled at the court precincts to give him a send-off.—United Press.

HITLER'S TALKS WITH HIGH OFFICIALS

(Continued From Page 1)

a Cabinet meeting was held are officially denied.—Reuter

FORTIFICATIONS OF RHINELAND

BERLIN, March 13.

A reference to the coming German fortifications in the Rhineland is contained in diplomatic correspondence which says that the fortifications or lines of resistance that Germany must reserve to herself the right to build would have an exclusively defensive character for the protection of the German western frontiers.

It is intimated that such fortifications would need several years to build, but for the sake of security could not relinquish her claim for fortifications in the west.—Reuter.

ITALY LIES LOW

Will Maintain Attitude Of Watchful Reserve

ROME March 13

While officially Italy regards the outcome of the London talks with equanimity the situation is beginning to be viewed with certain uneasiness owing to the tension created.

It is revealed that Signor Grandi, at the London meeting had maintained that the situation in Europe was undoubtedly the gravest since the war, due essentially to the "Arbitrary and iniquitous" policy of sanctions followed by the Powers at Geneva and as long as the Abyssinian question is not solved in accordance with the dictates of justice, nothing could be expected from Italy except an attitude of watchful reserve.

It is pointed out for the first time that Signor Grandi linked up the Abyssinian problem with the Rhineland crisis and it is now clear that Italy will not support sanction against Germany, but it is authoritatively denied that Italy is negotiating with France for the withdrawal of sanctions.

ITALIAN THRUST ON TOTALLY NEW FRONT

ASMARA, March 13

Italian thrust on a totally new front has been announced namely, along the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border, towards Nogara which is an important caravan junction 15 miles north of the River Setit.

Italian armies in the north are now advancing on four points each 20-30 miles apart.—Reuter.

ITALY PLANS BIG PUTSCH

ASMARA, March 14.

A vigorous effort to occupy as much of Abyssinian territory in the North as possible before the heavy rains hold up the military operations is being made by the Italian armies, now advancing on 230 mile front. A group of mixed columns is advancing southward along the Sudan border towards Nogara, an important caravan junction thirty miles to the south of the river Setit. They are flanking the main advance of the Fourths corps in Tsellemti region, north of the great mountain Bastion of Semien, the capture of which is apparently the Italians' present objective. At the same time an advance down the Angares valley from Nogara will give them easy approach to within 25 miles of Gondar.—Reuter.

A Murshidabad, message says about 600 huts were reduced to ashes as a result of a devastating fire that broke out in village Andiron and aided by strong wind spread to two other adjacent villages rendering hundreds of people homeless.—United Press.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Assembly Victories

This week will remain memorable in the annals of the Legislative Assembly due to the successive defeats suffered by Government. On Monday the Treasury Benches scored a Pyrrhic victory over the cut motion moved by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai regarding the Public Information Bureau. It must be noted, however, that the motion was not pressed by the leader of the Opposition partly due to the conciliatory tone of the Home Member, and partly due to the tactical reasons. Much was made of this initial success by the Anglo-Indian Press, but the very next day the tables were completely turned, and a series of crushing reverses was inflicted upon Government, over three widely different issues, viz., the forward policy followed by the Government on the frontier, the lack of responsiveness to public opinion, and the decision of Government to charge the reconstruction of Quetta to revenue instead of to capital. The first two motions were moved by Congress members, and the last by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Again on Wednesday, the Independent Party's motion refusing the demand for the Defence department was passed by a majority of twenty-three votes. The following day there was a very close voting on Mr. Aney's cut motion for securing the repeal of all repressive legislation, which was passed by the narrow margin of one vote. All those cuts, and the others that will follow will, no doubt be duly restored by certification, but their moral effect cannot be gainsaid, and after all they afford the only constitutional means of registering public disapproval of the Government's policy.

Bombay Council

The administration of the Medical and the Public Health Department of the Bombay Presidency came in for a good deal of well-informed and trenchant criticism in the Bombay Legislative Council during the week. Though all the cut motions were either withdrawn or lost,—which by the way, provides a sharp contrast to the popular successes in the Assembly,—the discussions on them were both interesting and instructive. It was revealed that in the Presidency there was only one dispensary for every 315 square miles and for every 5,50,000 of the population,—figures which tell their own tale! The Government member concerned, not only took refuge under the usual plea of financial stringency, but also tried to shift the onus of providing better medical facilities to the shoulders of the Local Bodies altogether. A number of very useful suggestions made by the members to improve the health of the Presidency will, it is hoped, be given due consideration by the authorities. The Minister in charge of Agriculture was subjected to much criticism, on the score that proper attention is not paid to research work in the Presidency. Bombay, it was pointed out, was an excellent grower of fruits of various kinds and that there were great possibilities for expansion in this field if only Government would help the industry.

Patro's Visit

Some interest was caused in political circles by the visit of Sir A. P. Patro to the city during the week. The leader of the Justice Party had informal discussions with the members of the Non-Brahmin Party, in the Legislative Council, and it is understood that a Party meeting has been called for the 22nd instant. It is, of-course, well-known that the radical section of the Non-Brahmins is emphatically pro-Congress and that it is rapidly gaining ground in the party. The forthcoming meeting is, therefore, watched with much interest, as it is likely to result in a sharp cleavage in the party's ranks.

Governor's Advice

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce which held its annual general meeting on Wednesday was treated to some salutary advice by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. "It will not do," warned His Excellency, "for each section of the community to use its influence only when its own particular interests are concerned. You cannot expect other parties to pay much attention to your demands if you follow the policy of holding aloof when their affairs are under discussion." And no better illustration of those remarks could have been found than the disastrous defeat of the cut motion moved by the European group in the Assembly, the very next day!

Late Dr. Moos

The death of Dr. A. N. Moos, which occurred on Thursday has taken away a great citizen from our midst. Though most of his life was spent in Government Service,—he being the first Indian to hold the post of the Director of the Colaba Observatory,—he has done great work in the educational field. The University of Bombay claimed much of his devotion, and he had the proud distinction of having been the Dean of the Science faculty for a score of years continuously. Dr. Moos was also an author of repute and his death will be widely regretted.

Mourning Day

Wednesday was observed in the City as in the rest of the country, as a mourning day in honour of the late Kamala Nehru. Though the local Congress Committee had made it clear, that the Hartal was to be of a purely voluntary nature,—most of the merchants having already stopped their activities on the day the tragic news was first received,—still the response was spontaneous and magnificent. All the mercantile associations had closed their offices for the day, and most of the schools had also stopped working. The demonstration of love and esteem was thus very revealing. Two meetings were held during the day. The earlier one which was open only for women was held at Madhavbaug, under the presidency of Lady Chunilal Mehta. The public meeting was held at the Congress House, where a large number of people had assembled to pay their final homage to the departed soul.

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A TRIP TO ELLORA

Bombay School Girls' Adventure

(From A Correspondent)

A party of 75 pupils of the Vanita Vishram English School, Bombay, was taken on an excursion to Ellora Caves, near Aurangabad, (Deccan). One is fully aware of the fact that an excursion of this nature involves a great responsibility. However, the risk was taken by the Principal at the encouragement and willingness of the staff to share that responsibility.

The party left Bombay on the 29th January and reached Aurangabad on the 30th morning. It was then taken to Bibika Mukhbara, which is a miniature Tajmahal, though a very poor imitation. However, the pupils having heard quite a lot about the real Taj since their childhood, enjoyed that sight which partially fulfilled their desire to see the Taj.

Bibika Mukhbara, Aurangabad.

The next halt was made at the Fort of Daulatabad, which was originally the Devgad of Shivaji, the Maratha Chief. The sight of the Fort on the lofty hill at a distance filled the minds of the sight-seers with joy. While climbing up they enjoyed going through the pitch-dark subtarranean passages, which was possible only with the help of powerful torches. It was extremely difficult to persuade the young climbers to come down when they found plenty of tamarind trees,—very common in the Deccan—and were busy doing full justice to them.

In the evening the party proceeded to Ellora, where arrangements were made for board and lodging for the night.

At The Caves

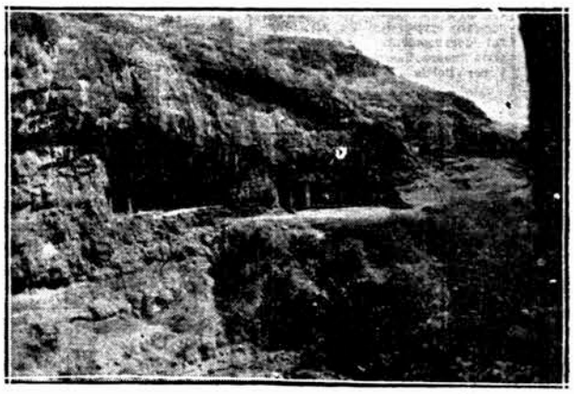
Next day, early in the morning the party visited the caves. The joy of the girls knew no bounds when they sighted the beautiful place from a distance. All the caves were carefully explained to all the children. It was a great pleasure to them all to roam about in the caves at their sweet will. They also tried to imitate the poses of the different deities carved out in the caves and the sight of one or two paintings there made them long to see the famous caves at Ajanta. They even threatened the Principal with a strike if they were not taken to Ajanta.

However, they all returned safe when the strike came to an end with the assurance that another trip would be arranged to Ajanta next year. There was no accident nor any inconvenience, except the third class travelling with no sleeping accommodation at night. The expenses incurred were less than Rs. 10 per head and the Principal would be glad to help other girls' schools to arrange such trips if they desire to do so.

It would not be out of place if the names of two gentlemen are mentioned here, on account of whose kind help the trip was a grand success. They are Dr. Simant of Aurangabad and Mr. Kirmani, the Asst. Superintendent of the Guest House at Ellora, who are always willing to help such parties.

The educational value of such trips is, indeed, very great. It was a pleasant departure from the usual practice of one-day trips and cinema-shows for girls' schools.

Chand Minar, Daulatabad.



A distant view of the Sabha Mandap Cave, Ellora.

The evening meal.

The Kailas Cave, Ellora.

The pupils with their teacher.

"Jivanzara" or the eternal spring, at Aurangabad.

Ghrishneshwar Temple at Verul.

We congratulate Miss Raut, the enthusiastic Principal, for undertaking such educational enterprises, which, according to the modern psychologists, are of far greater value than the class-room lectures on History and Arts. It is only by means of such trips that the students can learn the historic greatness and see the living past.

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LENIN AND RENOIR

Relation Between Art And Revolution

(By "TIBICEN")

Through a (one presumes to think) not altogether unfortunate prank of my old friend, the printer's (but why the poor printer's?) devil, Lenin is made to paint the female nudes in my article, "Is There a New Tendency in Art?" published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 29th Feb. 1936.

LENIN'S DICTUM.

I make no apologies for the misprint because, it seems to me that Lenin could have painted as good nudes as the French painters if the fates had not diverted his genius in another mode of creative artistry. I believe Lenin was essentially an artist gifted with the sensibilities and temperament peculiar to the artistic nature. His sublime asceticism, the self-effacement he practised with his trained will—the will of a super-egoist and saint—bears testimony not merely to the idealism he pursued with a lover's adoration but also to the inner conflict that amongst modern poets Ibsen alone depicts so powerfully in his "Brand". He shunned music, as he said, because it made him fondle somebody's head. Did he like Tolstoy, believe music to be satanic in its power to corrupt the Tolstoian Christian virtue? Or was he not perhaps afraid of himself, human as he was, afraid not of sin but of virtue?

LENIN'S INDIVIDUALISM.

No wonder, his opponents take delight in describing him as a criminal while his followers build him an altar: What his followers are doing to his memory is to foist their own crudeness on the kind of Lenin who could appeal to them, not the Lenin who adopted Pushkin's now famous line for the motto of his revolutionary paper. A man like him could be a social revolutionary without being a cultural barbarian; what is more, his actions as a man of action in political affairs are significant of the artistic nature like Renoir's. Renoir and the other impressionists like Degas (I have referred to that master of the literary art Flaubert, in my article already) could scandalise not merely the bourgeois aesthetics but those, through the stress of psychological reaction, affected by the proletarian taste. Renoir, through the refinement of his taste saw beauty only in a woman's work-soiled hands just as his 'confrere' rapturously watched ballet dancers and laundresses in action. When a model was sent to Renoir with a friend's note certifying the girl's virtue, he said virtue did not make sagging breasts acceptable at all. Lenin's vision of a world where social injustice would have no plane did not essentially differ from the vision of beauty that these artists cherish of. Individualism? But was not Lenin the last and the noblest of individuals, a Nietzschean superman sweating in the midst of the human cattle?

Jenkins was cool, never perturbed or flurried. At school he would take a caning with a fair air of abstraction. When a motor-launch foundered it was Jenkins who put the party on a raft, and sent up flares for six hours, while he smoked cigarettes and told funny stories.

The other day he rang up a friend and asked him to drop into a private hospital. He was waiting in the lounge, blowing smoke-rings.

"I'll be a father soon," he chuckled.

A nurse burst into the room.

"Oh, Mr. Jenkins," she bubbled, "it's——"

"A boy," prompted Jenkins.

"No," she replied, "girls. Three."

Jenkins crossed the room to the telephone and dialled a number.

"Hullo! Furnishing department? Jenkins here. Make that three cots instead of one, will you?"

HAMEED KHAN: MAYOR OF MADRAS

A Pen Picture

(By NILKAN PERUMAL)

I have often seen in tram cars and buses in the city of Madras a dignified looking man with a rather strongly-built face and big round eyes adorned by a pair of black rimmed spectacles. He impressed me as a man who always minded his work in a quiet way, unconcerned as to what others would say about him and his actions. He spoke little with any one until one was on terms of intimacy with him.

Young in age, for he is only forty-three, Mayor Abdul Hameed Khan has been a servant of the people for the last seventeen years, as a Municipal Councillor, Legislator and Congressman. A friend of the young, he still identifies himself as an active worker in the cause of the youth movement in South India.

Mayor Hameed Khan is no believer in heroics and has never been a front-page publicity idol. First and foremost he is a Nationalist hailing from the Congress ranks. Seventeen years ago he took the pledge of a Congressman and seventeen years later he still sticks to that firmly. His is a type which does not seek personal gain or honours at opportune moments by sacrificing the interests of the people. He is a man of certain firm political principles from which he would not budge an inch.

The office of Mayor is not a big enough reward for Hameed Khan. I should think. But it is a recognition by the people of Madras of the services he has rendered to the city for over twelve years in the Corporation. Besides, his election to the Mayoralty is proof of the people's adherence to the Congress. And it was left to a Congressman to become the first Muslim Mayor of Madras, though he is really the second Muslim President of the Corporation as Sir Mahommed Usman was in the same office in 1924. Hameed Khan's election was hailed as satisfactory in all circles and there was not a disapproving voice heard.

Early Career

Ever since his college days, Hameed Khan has interested himself in public questions. He often went to hear the brilliant lectures of Madame Annie Besant which created a great impression upon this young student of philosophy. Then he also came across Mr Yakub Hassan, the well-known Madras Muslim leader, with whom he organized a Young Muslim Indian Association. Of this, Hameed became secretary and attended its debating section meetings regularly. Here he began to make his first little speeches. Events took a speedier shape at this juncture in India. The great war had just ended and the country found itself in the throes of a great agitation with the Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements. Hameed had no hesitation at this time in deciding that politics was to be his career, and so we see him working heart and soul for these political movements. He appealed to the city's students to boycott schools in accordance with the Constructive programme of the Congress. He appeared on public platforms and spoke in support of the Congress and the Khilafat. He also frequently wrote to the papers on the same questions now and then. Thus he became a full-time politician to whom nothing seemed more important than doing his bit for the causes which he then held close to his heart.

His father Dadha Khan, was quite surprised to see what Hameed was doing. He did not want him to do anything that would displease the British rulers of the country. The fatherly advice then was to keep himself aloof from these agitations, but it was an advice which might as well not have been given. "Without the British nothing could be done by our people" Dadha Khan once confined to his son, but Hameed merely listened to that statement and refrained from making a reply. And in order to avoid any political discussions of that nature Hameed would try his best to keep himself away from the presence of his father at home. In fact they met but very rarely in those days.

Joins N. C. O. Movement

The year 1921. The Non-co-operation movement was in its full swing in the country. Jails were full with patriots who defied laws or uttered sedition. Gandhiji was touring the country. The All Brothers, Nehru, Das, Lajpat Rai all were behind prison bars. A new spirit, a new enthusiasm was sweeping all over the country. All this merely gave more encouragement to young Hameed to go steadily ahead with his plans to do his best for the movement in which he had plunged headlong two years ago. Now he had a new guide and he was none else than C. Rajagopalachari. They undertook campaign tours together and spoke at several meetings throughout South India preaching the gospel of the Congress. Their speeches were very constructive. They breathed the spirit which the Congress sought to preach to the masses. They told the people what their duty was at a critical time like that.

Elected To The Council

Then come a change in the Congress policy. It was in the year 1923. The Non-co-operation movement was called off. Council entry became the work before Congressmen. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar became the head of the Congress organisation in South India and undertook to run the elections for the Municipal Corporation and Legislative Council. At this time Hameed Khan was asked to enter the Madras Legislative Council as a Swarajist member. He at first hesitated a bit but Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar assured him victory was certain. And Srinivasa Iyengar was right. Hameed Khan, the Muslim, was elected by a constituency where the predominating majority was held by Hindu voters. And what was more surprising, his rival a Hindu was defeated by a very large number of votes. But in this election there was no communal issue. The real issue was 'Congress and the rest.' This was in 1926.

For the next three years Hameed Khan sat in the Legislative Council asking questions and receiving answers from the members of the Government. As an Opposition member representing the Congress he did silent but solid work in whatever ways possible and justified his presence in the Council chambers. When the Congress urged all Swarajist members to come out of the Councils, Hameed Khan too resigned. But he soon sought re-election as an independent candidate, because, he believed that while others were working in the Congress campaign, there was some work to be done within the Councils too. For that reason alone he went in.

As A City Father

For over twelve years Hameed Khan has served the city of Madras as a Municipal Councillor and for many years he has been the leader of the Congress Municipal Party. To him no municipal work was of more interest than anything that affected the welfare of the poor. He moves among the people freely and there is not a gathering in the city where Hameed Khan is not found in his long white Khaddar coat, churidar pyjama and fez. In one word he is 'popular' everywhere. So, when he was elected to the office of Mayor the tributes paid him from all sides were sincere and overwhelming. Everything therefore goes to show that he will have a very successful term as Mayor. To begin with, he has told the people what he intends to do in the near future. He has a plan to make better housing facilities for the city's poor. He wants to clear the slums in the city. Child welfare schemes he has in mind and the establishment of more municipal play grounds is yet another important thing he is planning. The erection of a decent stadium is a great necessity for Madras, he told me.

Besides politics, Hameed Khan is in business. He runs a few agencies for oil supply in the city. For several years he has been interested in the newspaper business. He was connected from its very beginning with the now defunct Congress publication the "Swaraiya" to whose columns he wrote occasional political notes. And today he is editing the "Deccan Times," a weekly publication.

A Man Of The People

A speaker and writer of moderate abilities, he knows enough to justify his presence in the public life of India. He does not write out his speeches but prefers to speak extempore. And he never attempts to create any sensations. He talks only the most relevant things in a slow but audible tone and resumes his seat in quiet fashion as if he had conversed with confidence with a group of friends. Ever genial, he has the gift of friendliness with all. He likes everybody and everybody likes him. And thus he can well be called a Man of the People.

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EVOLUTION OF CLOTHING

Arising Out Of Physical Need It Has Become A Commodity Of Fashion

(By S. V. VISWANATHA, M.A.)

Adam and Eve were unclothed, but never felt their nudity until they were seized by the sin of Satan. The angels had wings to fly with, but are described as unapparelled, and the denizens of the heavens are in popular imagination denude of any clothing. The primitive fathers of the human race were hairy and unrobed like the beasts and birds about them, and fleeted bare-footed through their voyage in life. They never realised any harm or shame in being uncovered.

People born in a certain climate and under a given set of geographical circumstances should normally have been endowed by nature with the power to bear the physical influence incidental to their habit. The primitive man is known for the profuse growth of hair on his body; and that afforded him sufficient protection even against the abnormal action of the forces of Nature, such as wind and rain, dew and mist. If the savage adopted, with the slight intrusion of civilization into his midst, a natural clothing out of tree-flays, animal-skins and the like, or garments of green leaves, it was not so much for meeting weather-conditions as out of the necessity for some protection and safety from the wild denizens of the forest lands.

"LIVERY OF SIN"

The clothing among women was with a view to hide shame. With them, it was in fact, "a livery of sin," the necessity for privacy being felt only as they were overcome by ideas of shame and shyness. It is well-known that sexual sin originates only where nudity is noticed as coverable. A Suka Rishi could not be moved from his penance by an "uncovered" woman and Rishyasringa could be weaned away from his austerities only with considerable difficulty. A Vyasa or Visvamitra fell a victim to feminine charm in Indian tradition, for these were shadowed by a sense of shame.

It would appear that clothing became a habit, especially as the natural protection given to the body by its hairiness was lost by the shaving habit. In fact, this institution may have been synchronous, if not with the adoption of all dress, at least of an elaborate nature, meant to cover the entire body. Thus was gradually lost the strength and stamina of the physical frame. The physical fabric of the Indian Fakir depends not on his clothes, but on his nudity and exposure to sun's rays as well as the other free gifts of nature, for its tenacity and long tenure.

The clothing habit was also acquired by imitation. It may have been fostered by the wanderings of peoples. As man progresses in "civilization" he is seized by a "clothing contagion" and a "dress disease." Hill tribes imitate those on the plain; those in the Tropics follow those in the Temperate regions, etc.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL DRESS.

Natural clothing preceded artificial clothing; and "civilization" is responsible for the elaboration of the latter. This could have been only subsequent to the adoption by man of agriculture and pasture as daily occupations. The spinning of yarn should have been discovered by man only after he had made some headway in the culture of cattle; and woollen fabrics must have preceded "tree-grown" clothes. It was at first mainly an occupation of the women at home during the leizure hours. The spinning of yarn was followed quickly by the weaving thereof into suitable clothes.

Clothing conceals dirt, and in fact, introduces an element of dirt, not allowing a free outlet for the foul airs and exudations emanating from the body. The philosophy of clothing in this regard is illustrated by "The Piped Piper of Hamelin." Bodily dirt ought to be washed away, as far as possible, with the natural means of air, water and heat. Is not the common house-cat proverbial for its cleanliness? Modern civilization is just veering round to accept the efficacy of exposure to the sun and waters by recognising the tonic effects of "sun-baths" and nude "water baths". In the midst of the many-fold activities of the flappers and bucks, there seems to appear dimly the dawn of an age when these are likely to revert to the uncovered and plain habits of our primitive ancestors.

CAUSE OF DISEASES.

Diseases are in a way due to the overlooking of this "philosophy" of clothing. The adoption of unnatural and curious methods of dress leads often to strange deformities in the physique. The use of heavy woollens results in diseases of the skin and of the eyes in the Tropics. The Chinaman has his "short" feet due to his peculiar foot-wear. The habitual wearing of the shoe compresses the feet and gets for the wearer the deformed toe, corns, etc.

Regarding the evolution of the covering habit, the necessity should first have been noticed for covering the parts of the body most exposed to natural forces, besides those that were treated as "private," out of the sense of sex and shyness. The head and the soles of the feet had first to be protected with head-gear and sandals. These formed therefore the indispensable articles of dress for people in pastoral life, as well as for the agriculturist toiling in the fields and plains. The semi-naked shepherd leading his flock with a wand in hand has no more apparel on his person than his weather-beaten "kambli"; but he must have his big turban on his head and his sandals worn out by age on his feet. This is not an unusual sight in the rural areas of our country. Ceremonial clothing of the other parts of the body came later.

Covering of the body becomes a necessity particularly in a crowd, to prevent contamination and spread of disease. Some loose clothing has therefore to be tolerated as a necessary evil; but man's freedom is naturally fettered by his fondness for tubular garments. Stitched clothes mark decidedly a later stage in the evolution of man's apparel. Cylindrical garments give no doubt the appearance of trimness and tidiness, and may therefore serve even the purpose of external ornamentation. But the more tightly man's clothing is suited to his limbs the more the dirt that is covered and the less the freedom of movement for him and the chance of filth being thrown out.

CHANGING FASHIONS

We are living in an age of changing fashions and fabrics. In fact, it has become almost an instinct to think of dress, while talking of changes in fashion. Men, and especially women, spend more of their time and money on articles of dress than on any other single item of his or her personal comforts. "It is vanity that makes the world go round." So numerous and attractive have been the fashions, fineries and fopperies of the day that a "seedy-looking fellow" is considerably at a discount and cast out of company in this world. Besides, etiquette demands that different kinds of dress should be worn to suit different occasions; and "civilised" man's engagements have been so numerous and imperative that a change must be made in dress as many times perhaps as there are hours in the day, and even through a portion of the night. Every variation in one's routine means a variety in one's habiliments, morning, evening and night; levy, official and unofficial; theatre, ball and dance; breakfast, dinner and lunch; a tea-party and a mere tea. Fashions have become so fastidious with women that not all colours can suit all skins; and the colour of the clothing must take after the various shades of the complexion.

The necessity and efficacy may be recognised of a particular kind of clothing where authority and power are intended or even where it may serve as a distinguishing mark. But why should the corn-growers of Kenya wear bright red; while the coffee-growers put on blue; and the Indian should exchange his time-honoured turban for the topee or top-hat surpasses our imagination beyond the extent of being attributable to freakish fancy or to slave mentality.

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A COUPLE OF ADVENTURES

Hair-Breadth Escapes From Death Of Two Indian Mohajireen: A Thrilling Episode Of Hijerat Movement

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

MOSCOW, Feb. 14.

Adventures, when they are true, generally make a lasting impression upon a man, particularly upon one who has been a witness, a participant, or the hero of an adventure. As a writer I have had little taste for writing about adventures that are not true, and which are written only to make good reading matter. As a matter of fact, writing of that type of artificial and false adventures and fantasies has wrought much havoc, creating a special kind of reader: a lover of fantasies, a dreamer of super-natural and super-human deeds; a type of person with either of two roads open to him—(1) an adherent of unrealistic dreams who expects money and other necessary things to fall into his lap from the heavens, or (2) a good recruit for the detective bureaus and secret police.

Real adventures occur quite unexpectedly, and at a time when they are not looked for. Rarely do they occur to those who look for or attempt to create them artificially. In the latter case, the "adventure" is deprived and is devoid of the natural thrills and richness of plot coming with real adventure, and does not stir the feelings of a man, nor does it compel him to devise and invent means and ways of overcoming difficulties in the struggle for self-preservation, as is the case, in natural, unforseen and sudden adventure. The greater the danger element involved in the adventure, the more pressed is a man to fight for his existence, or that of his fellow men, and the more interesting is the story of that adventure, for then the human brain must act quickly to extricate oneself from the unexpected danger. Here lies the interesting side of the matter.

During my travel from India to Afghanistan, which quite unexpectedly carried me farther from home than I had ever been before, there occurred to me and to my compatriot-comrades a number of thrilling adventures. In this article, however, I shall confine myself to giving you a short pen-picture of two interesting accidents which befell me personally while in Afghanistan, in both of which I miraculously escaped death.

The "Hijerat"—And After

One of the most popular reformers and rulers of our times, the now ex-king of Afghanistan, Amanullah Khan, was in the early period of his reign when the Hijerat movement began in India. The Indian Mahomedans possessed by their hot temperament and political short-sightedness, began to agitate among the members of their community to leave India for a Mahomedan State, i.e Turkey or Afghanistan. Thousands of faithful Mahomedan families answered the call of Ulema and left for Afghanistan.

King Amanullah, who was no less responsible for injecting the Hijerat movement among the Indian Mahomedans, acted quite to the contrary of what was expected of him. However, it is beyond the scope of this article to discuss the political-mindedness of Amanullah Khan and the political illiterateness of the Ulema of our country. All that I can mention in these lines is that, seeing the enormous number of Mohajirs (immigrants) from India, the King got scared and instead of working out some sort of a decent scheme for utilizing properly these Indian immigrants, they were politely asked to leave Kabul and to wait for the "Hukam" (order) at Jabal-ul-saraj, a little village some miles away from Kabul. In short, a "concentration camp" was already in the making at Jabal-ul-saraj.

A small village, as Jabal-ul-saraj happened to be, could boast of no more than a "Chaikhana," one or two grocery shops, and a small "nanbai" (bakery) as a "trading centre" and the "business section" of the settlement. The influx of immigrants, however, caused a boom in the "trade," "banking" and "industries" as well as "cultural life" of the village. The era of prosperity falling upon the villagers, and which had been foretold by the fate-tellers scores of years previously, had finally arrived, while the dark future stared into the faces of the newcomers from Hindustan, who were spending the last pennies they had brought with them. Their goods and other belongings were gradually slipping away. I was one of these emigrants from Hindustan, patiently awaiting the coming of the unknown future.

Interned

In the village of Jabal-ul-saraj we were quartered in a number of dilapidated buildings clustered around the "Arak" (fortress garrison) which, incidentally was reinforced after our arrival. Within a period of two or three days we came to know the village almost as well as the Afghans themselves. We had already made an excursion to the electric-power house supplying Kabul with energy and the king's palaces with lights. Soon afterwards, however, restrictions were placed upon us in so far as visiting the power house and the fortress were concerned. This, of course, made life for us Indians still more dull. The only things we had to pass our time with were watching the villagers weave cloth on their primitive hand-looms, watching the villagers collect mulberries for making bread to be stored for the winter, or the most interesting thing to watch of all, to see the barbers, with their handmade and blunt razors, struggling to clean-shave the head and beard of Kabuli soldiers. From the pantomime of the "unfortunate" patron and the "cruel" barber it seemed as though every hair was being plucked out instead of being shaved off. Many-a-time, long arguments occurred, with the patron blaming the barber for using a blunt razor and an insufficient amount of soap during the "operation," while the barber would defend himself by accusing the patron of having an abnormally stiff beard. In my opinion, both of them were perfectly right in their claims.

Disillusionment

Accustomed to the Indian manner of "Hawa Kori" (taking a walk) towards the evening, we used to hang around the main, and only, 'avenue' in the village. The dead quietness of the evening would be interrupted occasionally by the barking of dogs, the howl of a jackal, or the noise of waterfall. The blowing of the wind, and the sudden disappearance of the sun long before sunset, because of the mountains which surrounded the village, added much to our sad thoughts. We were often surprised as to why the villagers and shopkeepers deserted the village so early. The reason for this, as was revealed to us later, was that they were afraid of us, and of the soldiers in the fortress.

Mr. Aziz Azad.

Thus the days passed with us as years, and the weeks as decades. With every day our grievances grew. We had time in which to think out our political problem, and we quickly realized how ignorant we had been in India, and what great folly we had committed in sacrificing ourselves in the interest of other countries, that did not care for us, and which looked upon us as being brainless puppets. This little village, and later the city of Angora, proved to be a unique and unparalleled school in moulding us into strong nationalists. Most of us who had left India finally realized that our sacrifices could only be used if they were made for the cause of the country in which we were born, that our best and nearest friends could only be our own compatriots, and that irrespective of caste, creed or religion we must unite ourselves into a mighty strength against which the most furious waves of power in the world would be as naught.

The above-mentioned was the theme of discussion going on between a comrade of mine and myself when we began our daily "hawa khori" one evening. He was a student from Nawshera city, also named Aziz. It was getting dark and the sky was rapidly covering up with a screen of dark clouds. We were slowly and carelessly walking along the road, when a sudden flash of lightning followed by a thunder revealed to us that we had walked far beyond the limits of the village. Though the village watch-tower was still in view my companion and I decided without any argument to return as quickly as possible, for we realized that we were not taking a walk on the Mall Road or Chandni Chawk in Delhi,

(Continued on page 22)

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About Studios And Stars

REAL LIFE IS NO STRANGER THAN "REEL" LIFE

It is amazing how the scenes depicted by Hollywood's stars follow actual happenings in their lives.

Nothing could be more like a movie script than the series of circumstances surrounding the recent marriage of Claudette Colbert to Dr. Joel Pressman, Hollywood physician.

Oddly enough, their romance is amazingly like the one portrayed by the glamorous star in her recent Paramount picture, "The Bride Comes Home".

In the film Claudette meets Fred MacMurray when she visits the office of a friend. Through association, she falls in love with Fred and they eventually elope after a series of amusing occurrences, including an automobile chase.

The real life romance had its inception when Claudette visited Dr Pressman professionally. More visits followed and they eventually fell in love. The comedy sequences were provided by a careless airlines clerk who incorrectly booked tickets for a trip to San Francisco for them as "Dr. and Mrs. Joel Pressman". Claudette's astonishment when she heard about it and a wild chase through San Francisco with a horde of cameramen at their heels. As occurred in the picture, their romance was culminated by an elopement to the nearest "Cretna Green".

A coincidence of film plot and actuality happened to Mae West. In "Belle of the Nineties" Mae was robbed of her diamonds. Almost simultaneously, newspapers all over the world carried headlines about the bold holdup that took place in front of her apartment. With levelled guns, a pair of bandits stripped her jewels from her fingers as she started to alight from her car. Almost word for word, the real robbery coincided with the "reel" one.

When Sir Guy Standing, commanding a cruiser in the Dover Patrol, was under fire during the World War, little did he think that he would be enacting a similar scene some years later for a sequence in "Annapolis Farewell".

Nor did Carl Barrison, when he knocked out the Champion of Middle Europe to win the title, think that he would knock out another champ as he did in "Ship Cafe".

And when Bill Frawley was drilling a gang of buck privates in the army he never thought that he'd be doing the same thing with Joe Morrison and Paul Kelly in "It's A Great Life".

Charles Laughton declares that the reason that he gave a good performance in "Ruggles of Red Cap" was that he was living over again the circumstances surrounding his arrival in America. All the feeling of being a stranger without any friends in a strange land that he actually experienced he put into his role as Ruggles.

DIRECTING COMEDY IS NO SIMPLE TASK

One Must Make Comedians

"It's comparatively simple to direct a comedian, but the hardest job in the world to direct a comedy."

So declares Sam Wood, who made Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "A Night At The Opera," starring the Marx Brothers, and who in the past has directed some of the screen's outstanding comedies.

Wood achieved his first great comedy success in the old silent days with Peck's Bad Boy, with Jackie Coogan, the eight-year-old, and never before regarded as a comedian. He made "Rookies" with two unknowns, Karl Dane and George K. Arthur, who were developed into a co-starring comedy team as a result of the picture. Red Grange and a group of college students comprised the cast of his "Two Minutes To Play." William Haines was playing non-comedy roles when Wood directed him in "Wallingford."

"An established big comedy star," says Wood, "has all his own tricks, methods and devices and is a standard article. The director has little to create for him. But to take people unassociated with comedy, and make them comedians, depends on the comedy itself—the story, situations and handling of the material."

Wood is responsible for the discovery of many youthful screen players through his penchant for giving youngsters a chance. In "A Night At The Opera," he introduced Allan Jones to the screen, and also provided an opportunity for Lorraine Bridges, young singer, who had made only one previous appearance. Robert Montgomery, from the Broadway stage, made his first screen appearance in a college comedy directed by Wood.

"The Raven' with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi at the Capitol.

Kumari Patience Cooper in "Dil-ki-Pyas."

TO-DAY'S NEW FILMS WERE MADE MANY TIMES BEFORE

Producing dramas that have been made into motion pictures before usually is shrouded in Hollywood secrecy.

But the most successful of all dramas have been made into motion pictures about once in a decade, a survey of American screen production revealed to-day.

The tragic story of "Carmen" has been made into motion pictures no less than six times. Theda Bara was the first Carmen. The melodrama "East Lynne" has been made five times. "The Three Godfathers" has been filmed four times.

Walter Wanger's current filming of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" in natural colour is the third production of this drama of a Virginia mountain feud. Cecil B. DeMille directed Charlotte Walker, Thomas Melghan and Theodore Roberts in the first in 1915. 1922, Mary Miles Minter, Antonio Moreno and Ernest Terrence were the stars. To-day. Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda are being starred.

"Ramona" is about to have its third screen production. "Treasure Island" recently was produced for the third time. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" is about to be made for the third time. So is "Three Live Ghosts." The Rochelle Hudson—Henry Fonda "Way Down East" was the third of that drama.

Others that have been made three times include: "Alice in Wonderland," "The Virginian," "The Sea Wolf," "East Is West," "The Thundering Herd" "The Adventurer," "Quicksands," "Quo Vadis" and Sherlock Holmes.

Other outstanding repeaters have been "White Sister," "Phantom of the Opera," "The Miracle Man," "Madonna of the Streets," "Smilin' Thru," "Little Women," "Madame DuBarry," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "Madame Butterfly" and "The Merry Widow."

"DIAMOND LIL" ACQUIRES ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST SAPPHIRES

Mae West recently switched from diamonds to sapphires with the acquisition of one of the four largest star sapphires in the United States.

The huge stone, weighing more than 150 carats, is of a deep blue colour and shows a perfect star in its centre. Oriental tradition ascribes good luck and health to wearers of such stones The star of Paramount's Alaskan drama wears the gem in a platinum ring surrounded by diamonds.

Several Hollywood stars have similar stones but none so large as Miss West's. Carole Lombard has a slightly smaller one and others are worn by Joan Bennett, Frances Drake and numerous male celebrities.

Mae wears the huge stone on the ring finger of her left hand, but declared "that doesn't mean a thing."

Around Theatre & Film Land

TWO NOVELS BOUGHT FOR Margaret Sullavan

Universal has just completed arrangements with Mrs. Cora Wilkenning, agent for Clarence Budington Kelland, for his latest story, "Roxana." This story ran serially in the Saturday Evening Post and will be brought out as a novel on the 20th of February by Harper and Company. Clarence Budington Kelland considers it the best story he ever wrote, and Universal must have agreed with him, because it paid dol. 25,000 for the rights to film the story, in a hot three-cornered competition. The story is ideal for Margaret Sullavan.

Briefly, the story deals with a lovely and smart young lady who lives in a country town. She is smart and winds the business men of her own town about her finger. When the local scene becomes too small for her ambitions, she moves to New York and attaches herself to an aged uncle who has a restaurant that is on the skids. Roxana puts this restaurant on the map by employing the same tactics (on a larger scale) that she used in the small town. There is a wealthy playboy (who is really a swell guy) in love with her; Roxana gets mixed up with a young big-time gambler, who has employed her uncle as his bookie. He has a bad reputation with regard to women, but Roxana, although smart enough to keep him at arm's length, nevertheless becomes involved in a way which puts her on the spot when the gambler is suddenly murdered. The ending is well planned and executed and packs a terrific punch.

Last week Universal acquired also another story for Margaret Sullavan. It is entitled "It's a Small World" by Louis B. Foster. Recently Melville Baker, who wrote the screenplay for Margaret Sullavan's latest triumph, "Next Time We Love", was commissioned to adapt and script "It's a Small World", in the anticipation that the picture will go into production early in April.

1935 EVENTFUL YEAR FOR THE MOVIES

In all fields of endeavour, 1935 was a highly eventful year, and the motion picture industry was no exception. Many new faces appeared on the cinematic horizon, a myriad of old faces disappeared. Dan Cupid had a very prosperous season, and the Grim Reaper took his toll of celebrities.

The past season also marked a revival of the million-dollar epic, predicated upon a swift upturn in box office receipts for theatres all over the world. A survey of the outstanding events in motion pictures during the preceding twelve months should include the following items:

The person making the greatest progress of the year was Fred MacMurray, unknown in January 1935, a star in January 1936. Second place belongs to Robert Taylor whose advance likewise was phenomenal.

The most spectacular overnight success was scored by Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody,' and the most unexpected and expert performance was that of Victor McLaglen in "The Informer."

The year's most expensive pictures, costing in excess of 1,000,000 dols. were "The Crusades," "Lives of A Bengal Lancer," "David Copperfield," "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "Tale of Two Cities."

The greatest individual contribution to films was made by Mrs. Dienne, her contribution being, of course, five baby girls.

The most publicized romance was that of Claudette Colbert and Dr. Joel Pressman, who were married shortly after the star completed "The Bride Comes Home." Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone's marriage also created quite a stir among the fans.

The most sensational news events were the deaths of Thelma Todd and John Gilbert, and the divorce of Clark Gable.

Hollywood's greatest loss, a loss the film city shared with the world, was the untimely death of beloved Will Rogers.

Hollywood's most distinguished visitors were President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, H. G. Wells, Hugh Walpole and Max Reinhardt.

The most emphatic "No" of the year was uttered by Mae West in reply to queries concerning her reported marriage. The most emphatic "yes" was uttered by several hundred film producers in answer to the question, "did you produce the best pictures of the year?"

"Ball at the Savoy" at the Regal this week.

"Snehlata" (Frakash) the Gujarati picture at the Roxy.

"RAVEN"

At The Capitol

If you can picture the monster of "Frankenstein" and the vampire of "Dracula" vieing with each other for horror honours, you can anticipate the chills and thrills that are packed into Universal's "The Raven" from to-day at the Capitol Theatre. Suggested by Edgar Allan Poe's immortal classic, this film boasts the combined master mystery talents of Karloff (Frankenstein) nad Bela Lugosi (Dracula). These two chill chasers are co-starred in a story adapted to the screen by David Boehm and featuring in the supporting cast Irene Ware, Lester Matthews, Samuel Hinds, Inez Courtney and many others. The plot concerns the mental flights of a famous surgeon who is a Poe addict and who, like the great poet is of a morbid brooding turn of mind, "The Raven" always fascinated him, to the extent of having a stuffed replica of this bird standing beside him on his desk. The shadow of this bird of ill-omen predominates the theme of the story, which actually begins when its principal character, a notorious criminal hiding from the police, comes to the doctor to have his face changed. Promising to perform this difficult operation, the mad doctor betrays his patient and holds him in his grip until he does his bidding in a diabolical plan he has conceived. Into their lives comes a beautiful girl, over whom the raving doctor casts a spell, while her father and sweetheart attempt to save her. The story builds to heights of terror culminating in a most amazing and thrilling climax. Fraught with danger and mysticism, "The Raven" abounds with intense suspense from beginning to end. It is indeed a worthy successor to "Frankenstein" and "Dracula."

BEHIND THE SCREEN IN HOLLYWOOD

As a picker of beauty, Samuel Goldwyn, the producer, is probably the best known and most capable in the world.

Not only has Mr. Goldwyn established himself as one with a canny eye for the "Show-Girl" type of charmer seen in his annual musical films starring Eddie Cantor, but he is rated at the very top for his selections of girls who can act as well as dance and look gorgeous.

An example of this is seen in his new production, "Barbary Coast," the colourful film about life in early San Francisco, in which Miriam Hopkins, Joel McCrea and Edward G. Robinson are starred.

Three young actresses who appear in the famous Bella Donna Cafe scenes of this film are newcomers to the screen who owe their first Hollywood chance to Mr. Goldwyn.

Dolores Calles was the first of the lovely trio to be selected. She is a relative of General Plutarco Elias Calles who was president of Mexico from 1924 to 1926. In "Barbary Coast" Dolores wears a gorgeous old costume that has been for many years an heirloom of her distinguished Mexican family.

The second girl is Carlotta Monti, beautiful Spanish-Italian dancer and singer who comes from Mexico. She possesses a bewitching beauty and she flashes sunny rays of it in her part as a dance hall hostess in "Barbary Coast."

Princess Sharada is the third of the Goldwyn beauties. She is the only Egyptian princess ever to appear in American pictures, and in her first part, in "Barbary Coast", she plays the role of a Spanish girl. The raven haired princes left her native Cairo with her mother after the fall of the royal house of Egypt, and resided in exile in the West Indies for some time. It was while they were there that her mother married Sir Malcolm Shaw, a British Army officer and a cousin of George Bernard Shaw, the famous novelist and playwright.

The young princess got her first taste for acting and dancing from the West InIdian natives. Her early stage training was obtained in London where she was a reigning stage beauty for several years.

By the results of a poll conducted recently in the British press, Charles Laughton is established as the most popular screen actor in England. The star, who is soon to appear in the title role of "Cyrano de Bergerac", received nearly twice as many votes as his nearest contender.

One of the significant features of the poll is that of the 12 most popular actors, six are under contract to star in at least one Alexander Korda production. These are Laughton, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Robert Donat, Conrad Veidt, Leslie Banks and Clive Brook. Donat has already completed a stella portrayal in "The Ghost Goes West" under Rene Clair's direction.

Books & Their Writers

NEW WILD WESTERNS

RUSTLERS RANCH by Will Ermine. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 3-6.

THE RIO KID by Tom Roan. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 3-6.

PRAIRIE RIDER by Fred Bechdolt. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 3-6.

These stories of the West have their purpose in the scheme of things like a thermos, or a cocktail or Theosophy, or Hitler. You may be a high-brow or a down-and-out browser or an adolescent muscular with no particular dislikes. You like sometimes a chota peg of vim of Wild West blood, and the hunting melody of whispering crags. There are some people who are above this smell of hay, horse-dung, cattle, and a kiss with an aroma of ruin; there are some who in a world which is progressively getting roue, tired of slippery, verbiage, want to be in mental touch with men who 'do' things, who do not mince words but say them in the primitive way minting choice vulgarities. "The Rio Kid" by Tom Roan is full of murder and thunder of guns, of crimson trails and of sobs which shake Nanka Deli and the weird blasts of lonesome trains when they go through the hills raking the valley. There is a chapter called Riders of the Night, and a chapter called "Laugh, damn You Laugh". The story centres round Rio Kid, who "alone knew his past" to whom the toughs paid homage. He gets his girl in the end.

Will Ermine has written another great "yarn". The author of "Laramie Rides Alone" has a genuine western ring about him. Jim Coulter is out to revenge his father's death; he finds himself up against great difficulties but he is a strong man; he too gets his girl after two hundred and eighty pages of effective talking and some hair-raising action in places around War Bonnet, Pole Creek Mountains and Wind River Range Everything is fair in love and war, at least young Jim believes in that maxim, and follows it to his advantage. Vide the last few sentences before the novel ends.

"Father, Jim Coulter is here", she said simply.

Garth extended a kindly hand. "Glad to see you, Coulter. Are you staying for dinner?"

Jim looked at Audrey, hesitant. "Yes father, he is," she replied for him, her eyes searching his.

"Prairie Rider" by Fred Bechdolt is another thriller, about Ann who can "shoot the pip out of the ace of hearts of ten yards." She is a bewitching heroine whose background is not ploughed fields, or lilac bushes, but "where the sage brush uplands climbed to bedland buttes of red and grey and the long ceder bluffs yearned towards the distant snowpeaks." Prairie Rider rides through many an adventure till she meets her Dan, "a young fellow" with a part interest in a band of sheep and a quarter section of good land to work on shares."

R. S. V.

(Continued on page 20)

NEW LIGHT ON AURANGZEB

AURANGZEB AND HIS TIMES. By Zahiduddin Faruki, B.A. (Alig.) Bar-at-Law. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

"Aurangzeb and his Times" is the work of a learned amateur not a trained historian. As such it is to be welcomed. Mr. Faruki has a certain freshness of outlook, which one so often misses in the orthodox historian. On the other hand, there are certain drawbacks, which we hope, may be remedied in the course of a thorough revision, which the work certainly requires. It is always bad policy and worse judgment to rush in to print. In this case the author went to the extent of sending his book to the press in parts as they became ready. The result is obvious. The book is more a collection of essays than a systematic study. The couple of pages entitled the Prelude are painfully reminiscent of the short introductory passages in the cheap programmes of some of our mediocre theatrical performances. The transliteration leaves much to be desired. It is conceivable that a book should be published to-day without an index. The bibliography could be more exhaustive and thorough. As it is, it is a meaningless catalogue of books. The printer's mistakes, which very seriously diminish the value and usefulness of our publications, must be rigorously cut down. Perhaps, in some cases, the fault lies with the authors too. They have not the patience to read the proofs with meticulous care.

Mr. Faruki is up in arms against Sir Jadunath Sircar, whom he takes to task for some of his hasty generalizations against Islam and Moghul rule in India. Mr. Faruki has rendered great service to the proper understanding of Moghul history by his emphasis on the urgent necessity of acquiring a clear and unbiased knowledge of the life and thought of the times, in which Aurengzeb and his great predecessors lived. Aurengzeb was the child of his times. He did not rise above the prejudices of his age, as Akbar did before him. But Akbar would be an exception in any age or clime. It is unfair even ridiculous, to judge Aurangzeb or for that matter any ruler in Asia or Europe of that period by the standards set by Akbar or by our modern notions. We get a very distorted view of things, if we judge the India of 250 years ago by the standards of the 20th century. If, on the other hand, we judge the great Moghuls, not excluding Aurangzeb, by the standards of their age, we are bound to come to the conclusion that they ranked heads and shoulders above the great majority of the contemporary kings in other lands in the matter of religious toleration, anxiety for the welfare and happiness of all classes of their subjects, efficiency of their government, and not the least in their patronage of art and culture.

N. L. A.

A SELECTION OF ENGLISH PROSE AND VERSE

THE COMPLETE ENGLISH COURSE, Parts I and II, edited by K. Srinivas Kini, B.A., L.T., Published by the Basel Mission Book Depot, Mangalore. Price Annas 12 and Re. 1.

This is a revised edition of the course, issued in 1936, and comprises selections in prose and poetry with a bearing to common modern usages in the language. The pieces include extracts from various classical modern authors including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, and cover a wide range, specially with a view to help the formation of the character of the learners, while giving a good field for the cultivation of appreciation of literary merit. For instance, the 'Jamboree Boy,' a passage reads: "The War Office can take a boy and train him to kill his brother for the sake of his country; but the Jamboree can take a boy and train him to love his brother for the sake of the world."

The selections are followed by a word list, explanatory notes and questions covering the subject matter for class-room purposes.

B. G. L.

A Remarkable Book

"GOD IS MY ADVENTURE": By Rom. Landau Ivor Nicholson & Watson 10s. 6d.

Rom Landan is a "Knight of the Spirit." His search after the Holy Grail in this century exercises as much romance and fascination over us, as that of his medieval predecessors. Gifted with imagination and a rare sense of truth in a search for God in such modern mystics like Steiner, Keyserling, Krishnamurti and others, he has written a great book. There is always indecency in looking into the secret processes of thought. Such adventures have a sanctity of their own. You would not like to photograph a man at the moment when he gets the Light under a tree or in a modern flat. Mr. Landau is conscious of the charge of sacrilege that may be laid at his door for this great public festival of his soul's adventure in search for God. He has written books with great reputations, he wields a sensitive pen, writes like an artist and a musician and obviously he does not see sacrilege or blasphemy when he takes us with him to our modern mystics. It is a pleasure to accompany him to Keyserling's castle or to a wooded hotel in Carmel to see Krishnamurti. He is a passionless seeker and his judgments are not clouded by hero-worshipping tendencies so much noticeable among people who surround these mystics. He has not abnegated his mind to any school, though the fact that his adventure was limited to see God in mystics presupposes a bias. The dramatic and the formal do not delude him.

It is a pleasure to know Keyserling who in spite of a few human limitations, and an amusing hobby for detective fiction, radiates the love of the spirit from a Prophet's isolation in his rooms in Darmstadt.

"I don't believe in argument when we deal with spirit. Spirit can only act in an atmosphere of perfect freedom. Spirit has nothing to do with your brain or your intellect, which can be forced to do this or that. The elements of spirit are faith and courage. It needs tremendous courage to lead a life conceived by the spirit.." In Keyserling personality has triumphed over some of the extinguishing factors of democracy. Of course it is left for us to judge whether this sort of beautiful survival if placed side by side with what democracy has given to humanity is to be preserved at some cost or to let it perish in the hurricane. In Hitler's Germany, there is a sanctity about this little place where Keyserling radiates serenity and courage. In these days of social and economic preoccupations he acknowledges the spirit.

The estimate of Krishnamurti is equally reassuring. He moves in these pages, in the beginning in Sylvan surroundings and in an operatic atmosphere,but in Carmel he is portrayed as a man, who has obviously shed the great burden of becoming the vehicle of Christ. It is a beautiful renunciation in the cause of truth. His message is "Life becomes a reality through a loving self-identification with every one of its moments, and not through our habitual and mechanical pursuits. All he demanded from people was that they should live a personal life of inner awareness." Rom Landau's Krishnamurti is obviously a remarkable man, who is neither Christ nor Buddha, but has a quality and a personality and an influence which matters, in unconscious heritage which "diffuses truth and happiness." He makes Rom Landau "aware" of things, that kind of inner awareness which illuminates. It is Mr. Landau's personal experience in a time of a great crisis. It would be sacrilege to "doubt" his statement. Spiritual experiences are personal and intimate, human language fails to transmit them in a world of human speech. We simply cannot stop with self-complacent adolescence and say that everything that is superphysical is "Quack! Quack!" From a little spot called earth moving round the nearest star one among billions, we cannot shut out possibilities of experiences which mystics have claimed with such devout sincerity. They have their own ways, they live in different dimensions. They have as much right to their "hallucinations," as we had about the finality of atoms. Truth goes, on its noble search. Ouspensky believes that we are all asleep, and the world's salvation lies in our waking up. Dr. Frank Buchman is of opinion that the cure lies in the "cleansing stream of spiritual life that follows upon a genuine conversion." Meher Baba asks us to act according to the demands of our personality, Rudolf Steiner sees his mission in his occult perceptions: "In my life mission, I must confine myself to the occult, otherwise I shall not succeed." This book being a survey of the lives of a few important mystics of our time, we have the benefit of getting at their valuable suggestions to solve the eternal riddle of our faiths and fancies, of our fads and "isms", of God and Reason. These prophets do not live far away from us, they are human, you associate words like hotel, Darmstadt, lunch, passport. They are in our world, they interpret our living cosmos in terms of dynamic biology, they have their mannerisms, which make them ever so much human. Whether God made man, or man made God, Rom Landau has written a great book, which will be read for a long time.

RUSTOM VAKEEL.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Mahadev Desai Enumerates—Superstitions About Cinema—And, Daily Bread—Motion Picture Society's Muddle—Jhonston And Pelte Prescribe—Lesson For Society—Its Philanthropic Festival—Mr. Dryden Repeats The Obvious—And, Eminent Leaders Echo The Stock Jargon.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, in a recent number of the "Harijan" enumerated some of the outstanding popular and literary superstitions and irrelevancies about the cinema. He does not regard them as superstitions, of course not. He regards them seriously as reasons.

Elevated But Unmeaning

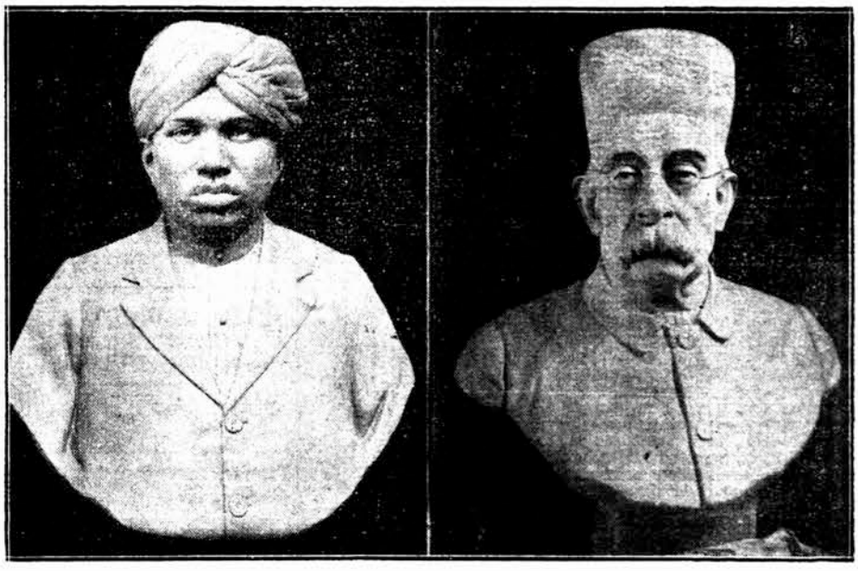
His morally elevated, reasoning leads him to conclusions which leave little doubt about the moral and less about the elevated tone which disapproves the cinema for rural reconstruction? But his reasoning is the reasoning, obviously, of the sentimental obscurantist who objects, instinctively, to new ideas and methods. Will the moving picture help rural reconstruction? Will it lead us near the solution of the question of unemployment? Will it give bread to the hungry? He asks. May one ask similar questions about the Press and the pamphlets and periodicals including the "Harijan"? May one ask whether these will help rural reconstruction, whether these will lead us near the solution of the question of unemployment, wheher these will give the hungry millions bread? It must not be forgotten that India, particularly the one Sjt Mahadev Desai considers, is an illiterate nation.

The Pen And The Film

Sjt. Mahadev Desai has not yet forsworn the pen. How is the film different from the pen or the printing press? They are both instruments of education, means to an end. The difference between the pen and the film is that the one is old and the other new. The only material difference between the two is that the film is more powerfully dynamic and educative than the pen and reaches the mind and heart even of the illiterate. The film has not been given the chance to educate. When it will be given the chance, it will not be less powerful and helpful than the universities. But the film has at the very outset provided employment to thousands and in some measure given bread to the hungry and can help to procure bread to millions. But one need not seek to justify the use of the educative film, any more than one need seek to justify the publication of newspapers and periodicals, on the ground that it directly solves the problems of unemployment or secures their daily bread to the hungry millions. It is not meant to.

Not Its Function

That is not its function. It is only the educative means. Its function is to supplement not to substitute other industrial vocations and healthy pursuits, exactly as the function of the 'Harijan" is to supplement not to substitute the rural worker, artisan, peasant and educationist. Time is a very important factor in the history—political and economic psychological as well as social—of a nation. It must not be wasted away in futile abstractions about irrelevant issues. The vitally important question is rural reconstruction and the right attitude for those in the position of Sjt. Mahadev Desai is to welcome all ways and means that could advance rural reconstruction. This is not only possible it is advisable and indispensable. And, I am looking forward to the day when I would find in the remotest villages the gospel of the "Harijan" illustrated and explained to the illiterate nation in the villages by a film or rather talkie version of the "Harijan".



Mr. B. V. Talim's new portrait work. The photo on the left is of the statue in marble of Syt. G. Borker, the well-known astrologer, unveiled recently at Ratnagiri. The other is of the late Sir D. E. Wacha prepared from life when the great statesman gave special sittings to the sculptor.

The Festival

The Motion Picture Society's festival, as the recent indifferent variety programme was pompously called, was organised for promoting educational films. What these films be foreign or Indian? It is time the Society defined its answer. Its special pleading for the import and use of foreign 'educational' films cannot convince anybody who is eager to safeguard the self-respect and independent intelligence of the nation. The lesson which it offers with compliments from Mr. Johnston to the 'School Masters on Holiday' and 'officials on tour' should be learnt by the Society itself. What is it that Mr. Johnstone, 'a Bengal official who has had considerable experience in the making of village propaganda films' has to say? The Motion Picture Society must do something more practical than mere reproduction of the series of articles "kindly" sent by the 'Bengal official'.

Foreign Pictures Unsuitable

He writes to the Society to say that "most of the pictures produced in America or in Europe are unsuitable for rural propaganda work in India as they cannot—" note the sound reasoning of the man with considerable experience—, 'compare with Indian produced' in the interest they arouse in the mind of the villager". He proceeds to illustrate the point. He says:—"The Indian villager at once recognises Indian surroundings and he feels more or less at home and prepares to understand and enjoy the picture: but when the opening scenes are clearly laid in a foreign country, he is apt to decide that it may be good enough for a 'tamasha' but it refers to a distant country and can have no possible application to himself or to India". Mr. Johnstone, we are told, by the journal of the Society himself responsible for producing films of 'distinctly educational' interest. Why should not the Society utilise its time, attention, energy, resources to help the production of the Indian-produced films?

An Instructive Comparison

Curiously enough Mr. Johnstone makes the film on "Sugar Cane" whereas the Society spends all its attention and time to make noise about a stale picture of the same subject imported from Canada! The Motion Picture Society has already proclaimed, the fact of an "Education Committee" nominated by it. I noticed that this was not quite conspicuously present at the Society's "festival" for educational films. In fact, except for one or two prominent individuals the Society was not present at the function. If this is the sort of enthusiasm for "educational films" inside the Society, surely it can make no lasting impression on the public mind. If the "Education Committee" of the Society has any meaning and value it must be set the definite task of producing, like Mr. Johnstone, Indian educational films.

It is futile to waste elaborate words about "approaching" headmasters' and teachers' associations for the work of demonstrating the importance and value of imported foreign "educational films". It is superfluous, moreover, in view of similar work more competently done by the Inspector of Visual Instruction.

Mr. Pelte Says The Word.

Mr. Pelte, Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations has once again, emphasised the obvious facts. "Educationals will have to be", he remarked in an interview to the "Chronicle", "produced by the country itself". Now that the fact which should have been obvious to any intelligent and self-respecting Indian has been pointed out by two foreign names I hope the Motion Picture Society will begin to see reason and value in the suggestion I have repeatedly offered here. Its far-fetched special pleading for subsiding the import of foreign educational films must now cease. If the public are to be approached, as the Society did approach, for support of educational films it must realise that it cannot be for support and subsidy to foreign films and anti-national methods. The Society must give up the futile task of citing schools and figures of attendance for the foreign films. It will not help the Society with the nationally-minded.

Logic and Meaning

It is not a "philanthropic" mission. It is national service. National service demands the production of Indian educational films not the import of foreign films, however cheap, easy or convenient for the Society's paper publicity.

The Obvious

Mr. Dryden has been I believe led to, as many of the unsuspecting foreign tourists are led to utter the obvious He is reported to have said that Indian films were bad technically and that there was inexhaustible material for good films in the country. What is the use of these obvious platitudes? The studio executives rely entirely on popular sentiment and they know how to secure certificates from the benevolent "leaders" who never weary of echoing the jargon about the film industry's "infant" stage, its glorious future and its difficulties.

Grotesque Superlatives

What is the use of serving the obvious when it is considered the height of patriotism to speak about the challenge of this "infant" to Hollywood and Elstree; when it disturbs no one's sleep to know that even "eminent" Congressmen lend their names and presence for the subsidy to the import of foreign "educational films" and thus help to proclaim national incompetence and dependance on foreign enterprise!

BUSTER BOY

With due apologies to the composer of "Sonny Boy".

(BY CYYRIL A. ROSEBOROUGH, THE BULLOCK CART TOURIST).

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril A. Roseborough, the Bullock Cart Tourists, arrived in Bombay on 11th March behind the shoulders of their famous Bull "Buster," after covering a distance of 4,790 miles, which has taken them nearly two years. Starting from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, they have visited many important towns 'en route,' including Bangalore, Madras, Bezwada, Vizag., Puri, Calcutta, Ranchi, Patna, Gaya, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Ahmednagar and Nasik. The story of their adventurous tour will be published in serial form in the "Sunday Chronicle," commencing with the issue of the 22nd March. In the meanwhile, we publish below a poem written by Mr. Roseborough in praise of his bull "Buster."

Listen here to me, Buster Boy
You're well over three, Buster Boy
You've no way of knowing
We've no way of showing
What you mean to us
Our Buster Boy.

When there are steep hills
We don't mind those steep hills
You pull us up, Buster Boy.
Roads may be rotten and
Repairs forgotten
You' pulled us through, Buster Boy.
You've come from Hubli and we know your worth
You've made a record for Bulls right here on earth
And when the journey is over you'll live in clover
We'll share your joy, Buster Boy.

There's a winding way, Buster Boy
That leads us to Bombay, Buster Boy
You've no way of knowing but you've a knack of going
And you'll get us there I sure some day.
When there are down hills
We don't mind those down hills
We've got on brakes, Buster Boy
No fear of slipping or the tyres ripping
Goodyears pulled us through, Buster Boy
They've come a long way and you know their worth
You have recorded five thousand miles on earth
And when we land up at Dover
We'll troop right over
To see our King, Buster Boy.

You have been a pal, Buster Boy
Through two long years of toil, Buster Boy.
You've no way of knowing
We've no way of showing
Our gratitude to you
Our Great Big Boy.
Though it's been raining and stiff breezes blowing
You've plodded on, Buster Boy.
There have been some nasty pulls
And questions asked by silly fools
You've kept on going, Buster Boy
Over a roadway for miles and miles on end
Tired and hungry before the journey's end
No one but we know what trouble
You've had to battle
You've done your bit, Buster Boy.

You've been called some names, Buster Boy
Wild bull, deer, and even, a Nilguy.
They had no way of knowing
We were not keen on showing
That you were none of these, Our Buster Boy.

There were some hard days
But we stuck those hard days
Without food at times, Buster Boy.
You seemed to realize
We saw the suffering in your eyes
But we won right through, Buster Boy.
We had to stick it and just carry on
From morning to sunset and sometimes till the dawn
We traversed over all kinds of roads
With perm'nant waves and large pot holes
You proved your worth, Buster Boy.

The toll gates worried us, Buster Boy
You're not a bullock cart
They did cry.
These are not pneumatics
You are up to some tricks
So please you pay our tolls
And then pass by.
Now we're in Bombay
You'll have a holiday
Which you deserve, Buster Boy
All cares forgotten
Worry not a button
Three cheers for you, Buster Boy
When we start to move on
We hope to board a ship
To take us to Europe and then you do the trip
Across three countries we'll have to go
Through rain or sun or may be snow
You're a wonder lad, Buster Boy!

ODE ON KAMALA NEHRU

Swiftly you've hastened to the unknown land where's eternal twilight,
Where's no menacing darkness of the pangs of a cleaving strife,
Where speech is slumbering silence and shadow is waking light,
Where a river's golden music is the magical fount of everlasting life.

You are a faery queen of that far-off luminous clime,
Your ears are full with the song that those diaphanous fairies sing,
In your destined land of Bliss our eternity is but a moment of time,
Where dreams and delicate fancies are the perennial wine of its quenchless spring.

—*P. R. KAIKINI.*

KING GEORGE'S KIND THOUGHT FOR Mr. MacDONALD

A kindly gesture by King George to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was revealed by Lord Blanesburgh at a court of Governors of the Royal Caledonian School.

"One thing," he said, "which rather distressed the King—and unfortunately he did not live to see it cleared up—was that Mr. MacDonald, when perhaps his political life was nearing its close, found himself out of Parliament.

"The King sent for him and said:—

"'I think it is all wrong that you, who have been Prime Minister for so long, merely because you have no seat either in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, should not be present at the State opening of Parliament.

"'Accordingly I invite you to attend me, and as Lord President, to stand behind me when I read my Address.'"

Actually the State opening was cancelled owing to the death of Princess Victoria, but the incident, commented Lord Blanesburgh, "was characteristic of King George at his best."

IRISH JUROR OBJECTS TO ENGLISH BIBLE.

When a juror was called on the panel in the Dublin Circuit Criminal Court he answered his name in Irish.

On entering the jury box he addressed the County Registrar (Mr. O'Conor) in Irish and requested to be sworn in the Irish language.

The Registrar, addressing the juror in Irish, asked him to take the Testament and was about to Swear him in the Irish language when the juror refused to be sworn on a Testament printed in English.

The Registrar, addressing Judge Davitt, said: "The juror refuses to take the oath on any book except one printed in the Irish language."

As there was no Testament printed in the Irish language available the juror was ordered to stand by.

"HAMLET" CENSORED.

Even Shakespeare cannot escape the blue pencil of censorship in Hungary.

In the new stage setting the Prince of Denmark has been forbidden to pronounce the words criticizing the "insolence of office."

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THE CLASH OF COLOUR

Negro Leader Utters Warning Against India's "Temptation To Stand Apart From Darker Peoples"

(The acute problem of the colour-bar which excites to fever heat large groups on every continent is treated, with particular reference to Indians and Negroes of the U. S. A., by Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the famous Negro leader, in a thought-provoking article in the March issue of the "Aryan Path", which is reproduced below.)

The great difficulty of bringing about understanding, sympathy and co-operation between the Negroes of America and the peoples of India lies in the almost utter lack of knowledge which these two groups of people have of each other.

First of all, the Negroes, taught in American schools and reading books and articles by American writers, have almost no conception of the history of India. It practically has no place in our curriculum and references to that great past which every Indian knows bring no intelligent comprehension on the part of the Negroes in America.

On the other hand, the knowledge which educated Indians have of the American Negro is chiefly confined to the conventional story spread by most white American and English writers: ignorant black savages were ens aved and made to do physical labour which was the only thing they could do. They were finally emancipated by a benevolent government and given every aid to rise and develop. Much of this aid was mistaken, as, for instance, the bestowing of the right to vote, and proved a hindrance rather than a help. To-day these Negroes are contented labourers occupying that lower sphere for which they are especially adapted.

This false knowledge and lack of knowledge in the two groups are now emphasized by the modern methods of gathering and distributing news. To the editors of the great news agencies, Indians and Negroes are not news. They distribute, therefore, and emphasize only such things as are bizarre and uncommon: lynchings and mobs in the Southern States of the United States, dialect and funny stories; and from India, stories of religious frenzy, fights between Hindus and Mohammedans, the deeds of masters of magic and the wealth of Indian princes.

To this is added deliberate and purposeful propaganda, so that from American newspapers Negroes get no idea of the great struggle for freedom and self-government which has been going on in India, or of that deep philosophy of the meaning and end of human life which characterizes the Indian nation. They only hear of what England has done to develop India and to keep the peace.

On the other hand, few Indians know of Negroes able to do more than read and write, of the Negro literature that has been growing and expanding for seventy-five years, and of the leaders who have done their part, not only in the development of black men, but in the development of white America.

Religious Difference

To all this must be added the almost insuperable bars of religious difference. Negroes have long been enmeshed in a veil of sectarian Christianity which regards all peoples as "Heathen" who are not Christian, and all Christians as suspect who are not Protestants, and no Protestant as a candidate for Heaven unless he believes in the Trinity and the "Plan of Salvation."

The Indian, also, finds it difficult to conceive of intelligent men who have no real knowledge of either Buddha or Mohammed, and no religious philosophy that forms a part of their real life.

Much of this lack of knowledge and misapprehension might be avoided if Indians and Negroes had a chance to meet and know each other; but they are at opposite ends of the earth and, so far as American Negroes are concerned, deliberate and other difficulties are put in the way of their meeting. It is difficult for an American Negro to get the English Government to "vise" his passport for a visit to India and if the "vise" is obtained, usually it is under pledge to limit his words and activities. The accommodations offered by steamships often involve racial discrimination, while the cost of such trips is of course prohibitive to the mass of Indians and Negroes.

On the other hand, a number of Indians visit America; but unless they are as wise and catholic as my friend, the late Lajpat Rai, they are apt to see little and know less of the twelve million Negroes in America. First of all, they meet a peculiar variation of the Colour Life. An Indian may be dark in colour, but if he dons his turban and travels in the South, he does not have to be subjected to the separate-car laws and other discriminations against Negroes in that part of the country where the mass of Negroes live. This public recognition of the fact that he is not a Negro may, and often does, flatter his vanity so that he rather rejoices that in this country at least he is not as other dark men are, but is classified with the Whites.

This, however, applies primarily to the Indian with money enough to travel and live in comfort. If he should try for employment or for citizenship or any economic status, he would find the tables quite turned and that, while an African Negro can become a citizen of the United States, an Indian of the highest caste cannot.

All this is of course but the foolishness and illogic of race discrimination and most intelligent Indians would only need to be reminded of it to insist upon opportunity to see and know American Negroes. This was certainly the case of Rabindranath Tagore and many other prominent Indians who have visited America.

Where To See Negro Life

Indian visitors must, of course, remember that they will have to make some special effort to see the Negro world. It is a world largely apart and organized; in its churches, industry and amusement, largely separate from the white world. It is not easily penetrated by strangers, except in lines of commercialized entertainment. The Harlem cabarets do not, for instance, represent Negro life, but are simply commercialized investments of white men with Negro music and entertainment.

On the other hand, for visitors who wish to know Negroes and try to carry out their wish, no great difficulties are encountered. The Negro churches always welcome visitors, and Negro organizations are glad to give them opportunity to speak and to ask questions, and even Negro homes are open to sympathetic strangers.

In the North, such intercourse is easy and normal. In the South, it is more difficult; and in the South some eight million of the twelve million of the American Negroes live. But even there through the universities and colleges and the private and public schools, through churches and homes, necessary contacts may be made.

The percentage of visitors between these groups must always be small, but a vast amount of work can be done through literature and especially literature directed toward the masses of these two peoples. The best effort in this line is Lajpat Rai's "United States"; he seeks not simply to write a conventional history of white America for the information of coloured India, but gives a quarter of his space and intelligent interpretation to the Negro problem in the United States. He could do this because, during his enforced exile from his native land, he gained wide acquaintance with American Negroes and travelled over much of the United States. It is

(Continued on page 25)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

POET-SAINTS OF KARNATAK

KARNATAKA BHAKTI VIJAYA (Part I). By Belur Keshavadasa, Bellary. Price Rs. 2-8.

The author has rendered a distinct service to the Kanarese world by writing these biographical sketches of the poet-saints of Karnatak who have left a rich legacy of devotional literature behind them, but of whose life and career little beyond traditional tales has been known to the generality of Kanarese readers. Mr. Keshavadasa, after several years of patient labour and research in all nooks and corners of Karnatak, has got together all the details of the careers of the poet-saints that he could possibly get and presented these fairly accurate pen-portraits of the personalities who have moulded the lives and thoughts of the people of Karnatak for the past four or five centuries.

The author is able to show conclusively that the Bhakti movement did not originate in the Karnatak subsequent to and as a direct result of the Bhakti movement which had sprung up in Maharashtra in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Even so far back as the 9th century Bhakti had begun to be preached by a saint named Achalanandadasa, while in the 13th century another saint by name Narahariteertha was engaged in propagation of the same doctrine among the masses. These two pioneers were followed, in the 15th and 16th centuries, by a gallaxy of illustrious poet-saints like Vyasaraya, Vadiraja, Purandaradasa, Vaikuntadasa and Kanakadasa, whose names have become household words throughout Karnatak. Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa occupy in the reverential estimation of Karnataka's the same place which a Tukaram or Namdev occupies in a Maharashtrian's mind. These and other saints of Karnatak, like their prototypes of Maharashtra, were drawn from all classes of people, some like Kanaka belonging to "low" castes—and like the Maharashtrian saints of the Bhakti school, they too preached the equality and brotherhood of man, ignoring the distinctions of caste and wealth. The teachings of these saints embodied not in high-flown poetry but in the homeliest of homely folk-songs, couplets and sayings, have profoundly moulded the religious thought of Karnatak and contributed materially to humanise the upper strata of Hindu society in the province. In the present Part I of this work, the biographies of the following eight saints are given, namely, Achalananda, Narahariteertha, Shripadaraya, Vyasaraya, Vadiraja, Purandaradasa, Vaikuntadasa and Kanakadasa. The author has accomplished his task in a highly creditable manner and deserves the thanks of all Karnatakis.

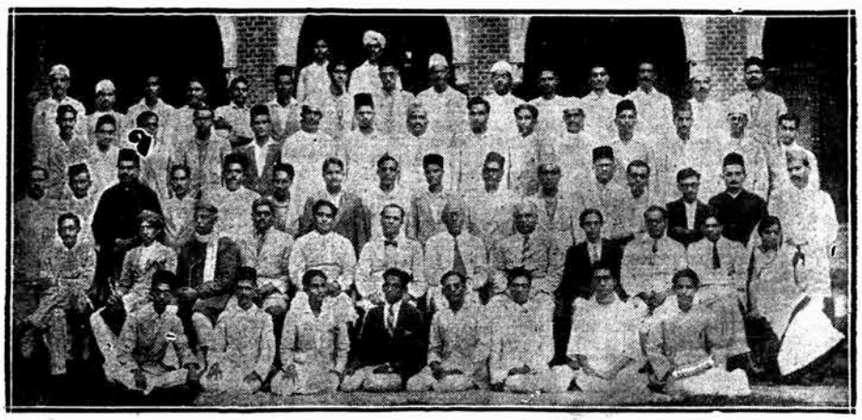
R. K. P.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

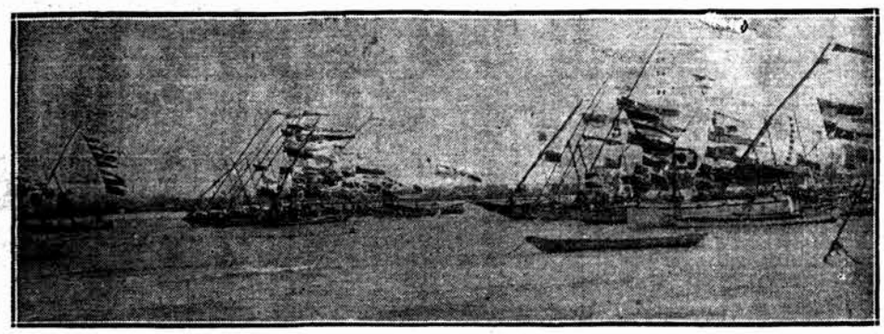
The March issue of the "Aryan Path" opens with a very interesting series of articles on the possibility of human brotherhood despite the differences of colour, race and mental outlook, which at present keep the peoples of the West and the East apart. The writers are M. Luc Dustain, a distinguished French author, Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, the well-known Negro leader and Mr. Miller Watson, a Scotsman, who has lived for many years in Brazil and studied intimately the life of the natives of that land. Mr. Du Bois' contribution is of particular value to Indians inasmuch as he deals with an aspect of the problem which is likely to confront them in the not distant future when the cultural contacts between them and Negroes of America, that have just begun, will have resulted in a better appreciation of their respective destinies. Mr. Du Bois refers to India's "temptation to stand apart from the darker peoples and seek her affinities among whites." "She has long wished," he writes with a good deal of truth, "to regard herself as 'Aryan' rather than 'coloured' and to think of herself as much nearer physically and spiritually to Germany and England than to Africa, China or the South Seas. And yet the history of the modern world shows the futility of this thought. European exploitation desires the black slave, the Chinese coolie and the Indian labourer for the same ends and the same purposes, and calls them all 'niggers.'". The problem of Indians, like the Negro problem, is, thus a part of the world-wide clash of colour, and not merely of their individual status in a British commonwealth or an American federation.

Among other interesting contributions appearing in the journal are studies in Mysticism by Mr. J. H. Dietrich and Prof. Irwin Edwin, an article on "The Search Eternal" by Dr. Paul E. Johnson and another on "The Land of Psyche and of Nous" by A. E. Waite.

Karachi Merchants, European and Indian, at the Garden Party on the occasion of the opening of the new building of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association on the 28th February. Photo shows Rao Bahadur Shivratlan Mohotta (with turban on), Mr. Collins, Commissioner in Sind, and others.



First batch of teachers undergoing training at the Secondary Teachers' Training College, Baroda, established last year by the Baroda Government. Mr. Gurubandhu Bhattacharya, Principal, is seated sixth from the left in the front row (chairs), Rajratna B. K. Bhate, Commissioner of Education, being to his left.



Gaily decorated boats of the fishermen of Danda (between Bandra and Juhu) during the Holi holidays.

URDU SHORT STORIES

HATYA AUR DUSRE AFSANE. By Majnun Gorakhpuri, Published by Hali Publishing House, Kitabghar, Delhi. Price Rupee one.

Majnun Gorakhpuri is one of our younger short story writers who has already established an enviable reputation with the two previous collections of his short stories, "Khwab-o-Khayal" and "Saman Posh". It may, however, be said that this collection is a distinct improvement on the previous ones and entitles some of the short stories to be ranked as among the best in India. The best of all in this collection is, of course, "Hatya", the simple but heart-rending tale of a village girl, branded as a sinner by a heartless society—a girl, whose life is utterly ruined by the cruel conventions and superstitions of her folk. The courage with which the author has exposed the evils of our society and the force with which he has drawn his characters are the two chief features of this as well as other stories in this book. "Gehna" too is a good example of psychological analysis of characters and "Burhapa" is a fine example of an ordinary subject being made sublime by artistic treatment.

On the whole, this collection is a commendable addition to modern Urdu fiction.

K. A. A.

A Nair Regiment For Malabar

Their Martial Traditions Qualify Them For Active Recruitment To The Indian Army

(By Mr. T. K. Gopala Panikkar, (author of "Malabar and its Folk".)

Malabar is an extensive strip of country on the West Coast of the presidency with a considerable element of Nair population. After its upheaval from the Arabian Sea, what is now known as Kerala gradually grew into a forest area infested with wild animals of sorts and poisonous reptiles and thus rendered unfit for human habitation. It lay uninhabited for long centuries until, if the legend is to be believed, Parasu Rama, a Brahmin from the East, with a train of Brahmin followers, came to it and peopled it with his own men and left it with strong safeguards, some of which still remain fixed to the pious nursery faith of the people. The existence of this vacant and fertile area, naturally enough, led to the commencement of a series of migrations into it of people from various corners of India, far and near. One of the earliest of these immigrants were the "Nairs", as to whose original home there exists still a good deal of controversy. The problem may remain a problem for all time. However, it seems tolerably certain that a set of people who are identified with the ancestors of the present-day Nairs flowed into and settled in the land. They brought with them their primitive customs and traditions and a peculiarly war-like spirit. "Nagar" (serpent-worshippers), "Nayakar" (captains of the fighting elements), "Newars" of war-like Nepalese—these are some of the names which are believed to furnish the clues as to the genesis, the nature and character of these Nairs. But, the question must wait for the final verdict of history.

Martial Traditions

Whatever the historical or even traditional aspect of the question may be, the fact is significant that the Nairs form a strong and stalwart element in the population, endowed with martial instincts, whose mental and physical energies may advantageously be diverted into other and more useful fields of activity than mere quill-driving. "From the earliest times, perhaps before the Aryan migration, there appears to have been a complete military organisation amongst the Sudras of Malabar"—so says Francis Day in his "Land of the Perumals". The Nairs possessed the highest tradition for martial spirit and heroism. This traditional war-like spirit has gradually decayed amongst us, as has happened in every conquered country. In Britain, the chief effect of the Roman conquest was to damp the martial ardour of the Britons. The presence in their midst of the Roman soldiers with whom the defence of the country lay and who practically did the work for them, helped largely in bringing about this deterioration of their war-like spirit. Having been thus long unused to arms, their martial spirit gradually decayed and they naturally enough relapsed into a state of lassitude which rendered them unfit for further military action. Here also in Malabar exactly similar influences have been at work and have produced a set of men utterly incapable of and unfamiliar with martial operations. The traditional war-like spirit has been practically killed, the people having been long unused to arms. The expression "The Nair as a warrior" is no longer true, but remains a meaningless survival from an old state of things that has but wholly vanished.

A Missed Opportunity

These are, therefore, a race of hereditary warriors who could profitably be recruited for a force designed for operations offensive or defensive. Their readiness and willingness for the task have been more than amply demonstrated by the promptitude with which they responded to the trumpet-call of their Sovereign for the defence of the Empire during the last great world-war. Their high degree of efficiency and keen sense of discipline have been amply testified to.

The comparative cheapness of living among them due to their simple habits is an additional recommendation for the adoption of a military career by them. They deserved permanent retention after termination of their field service as at least a defensive force. The opportunity missed at the close of the War can be advantageously availed of even now. Will the powers that be do it?

THE THREE SYMBOLS OF ALPHABETS

An Assamese Educationist's Novel Invention

Various methods are being suggested from time to time, by eminent educationists to teach alphabets to the child in a simple and natural way. Opinions differ with each of them on this point. Almost all the great scholars from Chanakya down to Rousseau and others of the modern age, however agree on the point that a child should take to the book from the age of five; and never before that. Prior to that, the child should be left to Nature for its education, when the parents should help them. But certain impetus, it is said, should be given to the mind of the child, so that a faculty to learn the alphabet may be created.

As regards the use of the symbols, it may be said that there are only seven symbols in Arabic, 25 in North India, and only cowries, almost all over India, though it is generally the seeds of the vegetables in Assam that are used to build the alphabets by the child below five.

The above are not without difficulties here and there, and the alphabet-teaching has never been an easy task.

With an experience of last twenty years in Primary Education and labour for fourteen years three smybols have been found out by Sr'jut Kumudeshwar Borthakur, B.A. B.T., of the Assam School Service, says a correspondent of "The Times" of Assam."

With these three symbols simple and easy, a child can build the alphabets and this method can be applied in the case of the world's nineteen languages, viz., Assamese, Bengali English, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Punjabi, Kanarese, Marathi Tamil Telegu Malayalam, Uriya, Burmese, Chinese, Sinhalese, Latin and Greek.

The teacher has to talk to the child in such a way as to find out the easiest alphabet. The method,

Syt. K. Borthakur

according to Mr. Borthakur, is this. When we cry, what sound do we make? And when we wonder? ...We get "O". Let us pronounce it and then write it. The child builds the letter, after the model thus given. In this way, says Mr. Borthakur, a teacher pronounces an alphabet and shows its form to the child who would build it with any or all of the three symbols, as required. The child will be left to itself to build it in any form it can; and to improve upon it, until he is tired. In the same way figures of Arithmetic can be built with these three symbols only; and from them additions and subtractions may also be taught to the child.

The ordinary drawings like a ball, an eye, a man, a leaf, etc., can be built with these three symbols by the child.

The rudimentary teaching of the alphabets, according to Mr. Borthakur can thus easily be taught usefully, playfully, and in a short time.

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WHAT IS THE WORST FAULT IN A WOMAN?

The Male Partner States His Case

(By D. C. PATOLE, B.A.).

(We publish the following not as a statement of the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but as merely giving the husband's side of the picture in the circumstances conceived by the writer. We shall be glad to know—and publish on this page—what the mere woman, and, also the man, as there may be many such, who think differently from the writer of the present article, have to say about the subject, for we are sure that there is another side to the case that bears clear enunciation.)

What is the worst fault in a woman?

No other thing gives more pain in the neck than a high-pitched nagging woman. In season or out of season, rain or sunshine, she will always try to talk the proverbial donkey's hind leg off. Whether she is your own or your neighbour's wife, she will succeed in putting your mind out of gear. And when she is yours, you are even deprived of the privilege of pitying the man at the next door.

The newlywed may apply the remedy of a long kiss in smothering the talking machine. And it does work, but alas for a time being only. The magic wears off and becomes helpless before the fretting windbag.

Then comes the critical stage, when a man chooses—rather his temperament forces on him—a line of reaction. Very few choose the method of argument. Only Socrates could play at the verbal game of shuttle-cock and battledore with Xantippi and preserve the peace of his mind, at the same time. The timid and peace-loving creature, giving it up in despair, flees before the fury of the windmill in quest of a place where things do not move at such a tremendous rate.

The sterner stuff resorts to more manly methods and tries to thrash out the devil. But peace so gained does not last for long, the nagging one becomes like a drug maniac, wanting bigger and bigger doses of the thrashing. The average man tries to put up with it, by resigning to his fate, sometimes playing the deafman and sometimes the caveman. The worst lot is of the high-strung sensitive man. The continuous torture of the highpitched cackling tongue gives birth to strange and dangerous thoughts. One day, a spring snaps somewhere and then something happens—with disastrous results.

Other faults may be more damaging to women and more painful to others but this one is a continuous torture—so look out for a nagger before you ask a girl to be your wife.

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A Couple Of Adventures

(Continued from page 13)

but were far off in the land of the Afghans.

Surrounded By Bandits

We were about to turn back, when we heard a roar of loud voices uttered in dreadful chorus. We could hardly say a word, the noise was repeated and sounded more furious than ever. The clouds were dark and were hanging low. The surrounding hills and the clouds added to the darkness. Thunder, another roar of human voices and the dreadful echo in the surrounding mountains, a flash of lightning and to our great horror we found ourselves surrounded by a band of wildmen, as they appeared to be from their appearance. My companion and I were shocked into a state akin to nightmare.

Around us stood no less than 30 to 35 dark figures, shabbily dressed, bare-footed and with masked faces. Only two eyes that glowed like torches eagerly looked out of each mask. They were all armed, but their arms were as primitive as their own appearance. Some had matchlocks, others pikes, some has revolvers, while a number had ant'quated shields and sharp animal horns as weapons. No doubt they were raiders and were up on their way to ambush some wre'ched village.

The distance between us, the prey, and the raiders, the hunters, circling around us, was but a step. We were looking at the dreadful instruments ready to pierce through our bodies at any moment. Our death was but the distance of a step away, from which side the attack would come we were unaware. I could think of nothing other than to keep quiet, for I was certain that my death could, in no way, be averted. I knew my death sentence had been passed upon me by no one other than myself—I had a number gold pieces tied in my girdle.

"Who are you, and where are you going?" roared a voice, as a man stepped from the circle. I saw by his long grey beard that he was an elderly man, evidently the captain of the gang.

"We are the people of Amir and are going to Punjsher on an urgent duty," I answered in a stern and somewhat loud voice.

"Can you present documents?" he asked.

"Yes," came the answer.

"Well, out with it."

It was then that I realized that it was I who had been speaking in a commanding voice with the gangster chieftain and that in the presence of his followes. It was as if some unknown spirit, a current of courage was running through me like a current of electricity. It pleased me to feel this, and yet I dreaded it; the combination made my blood freeze. The combat was not yet over: I had to play the game to the end or put an end to myself and the adventure. My hand, controlled by that same electric current, slipped into my side pocket.

Dispersal Of Gang

"Here it is, Khan-e-Kalan," I said in perfect Persian and handed him the scrap of paper that I had pulled out of my pocket. The old man unfolded the paper and I could see that he was holding it upside down. The scrap of paper was nothing other than a piece of Kabul newspaper which I had saved for "daily use." A gleam of hope and relaxation came to me: either the man was illiterate or short-sighted. But what difference could it make? Should they desire to kill us they would do so anyway.

A minute later, I was standing with the folded paper in my hand, the circle had broken, and a great number of dark shadows were running away from us at a great speed. And there were we, looking at them, unfeelingly, like marble statues. Either the raiders were afraid of the name of Amanullah Khan, or they had some important raid to make. They were gone.

Without uttering a word I pulled my companion by his sleeve. He was deadly pale, his whole body trembling like a birch leaf. I pulled him along. "Let us waste no time," I urged him. "we must reach the village before the raiders return." We ran at full speed. The terrible thoughts of what had happened but a few minutes earlier was beginning to tell on me as well. The electrical current of courage was beginning to desert me.

A Second Adventure

We had gone a distance of not more than fifty yards when we reached a place on the road where two large stones lay, one on each side of the road. A loud voice: "Bash" (halt!) was heard and in another moment we saw two dark figures rise, one behind each stone, slowly lift their rifles and level the barrels, one against my ear, the other against my companion.

Not a word was uttered by the four of us. A slight move and the trigger would fall, and I would be taking a walk along some beautiful road of that eternal world, thought I. And yet, thought I, how I wished to live even but another day in this mortal world, rather than centuries in the eternal one. However, the choice did not lie with me, but with the possessor of that piece of iron—the rifle.

As if the earth had burst, out sprang another man, also armed with a rifle. He drew nearer to my friend and began to make a thorough search of his pockets. Finding nothing, he came to me and as he lifted his hand to begin the search, a strong gust of wind blew his mask off, that is, the turban with whose edge he had covered his face. To my great surprise, I recognized one of the King's soldiers stationed at Jabal-ul-saraj, a man who that very day had come to me to borrow money and I had loaned him two rupees. Something happened to him, possibly it was that traditional Afghan'stan hospitality that overpowered him. We were released. "We wanted to score you, so that you would not stay outdoors so late," was his argument. And thus ended our adventurous night at Jabal-ul-saraj.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

"John, after midnight you must not get Paris. I do not approve of your frequenting the night clubs of that wicked city!"

"Back To The Kitchen"

Movement Will Give Inferiority Complex To Women, Says Countess Of Listowel

All over Europe the American woman is regarded as the most privileged in the world. This statement was made to an interviewer by the Countess of Listowel, who recently arrived in New York.

She wants to know whether it is true that American husbands are over-indulgent, also if they resent the separate careers so many wives are carving for themselves. And if not, why not? Is it for the Frenchman's reason, which is, according to the Countess, because the French business woman makes money for her husband and because she and her business are comfortably under his thumb? Comfortably for him, that is, for a French husband can sell his wife's business and pocket the profits.

It's pretty difficult to imagine it, yet French women manage to be satisfied, or at least content, under such an arrangement. Some 500,000 of them are in business, and submissively pay taxes without having a word to say in governmental matters.

The status of the English woman is better, but she has tremendous competition because of the overwhelming percentage of women in England, a two million surplus, which seems to indicate that matrimonial chances are pretty dreary there.

Again says the Countess:

"You know the German women have unanimously agreed to lose the vote and to serve. They actually voted for the abolition of their own rights. German newspapers try to make out that decent German women do not wear cosmetics. One man advertised in a German paper, 'I want a wife who wears flat-heeled shoes, who does not powder, who does all the heavy work and will be a good housekeeper.'

"Not even Stalin could perpetrate the miracle of removing women's interest in clothes. Hitler won't be able to do it either for long.

"Women must have the chance to do everything they want. I think there are jobs unfit for women such as the army, surgery, ditch digging. While they may try to complete for them in the beginning of their new freedom, as in Russia, eventually they will concentrate on the work for which they are better fitted.

"Try to drive women back into the kitchen and they will get an inferiority complex. Give them their chance and they will use their powers in the right way."

"My wife is so fond of doing crochet."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Before mending children's stockings soak the darning wool overnight in a strong solution of stale tea. This will strengthen the wool.

When washing linoleum, avoid the use of hot water and strong sodas. Simply wipe with a warm soapy lather, then rinse with clear tepid water, and polish.

Before repainting, wash the old paint with hot soda water, rinsing well and drying. Rub down with pumice stone and emery paper, then dust.

Putty for odd jobs can be made by crushing a handful of whitening in a small bowl and mixing it to the desired consistency with linseed oil.

MARRIAGE— ALTERNATIVE TO STARVATION

Stockton, Calif., February 3—On the theory, apparently, that marriage is to be preferred to starvation, a war veteran inserted this advertisement to-day in the "help wanted female" column of a Stockton newspaper:

"Wanted, a wife—veteran, refused relief, must marry or starve."

WOMEN COME INTO THEIR OWN IN SPAIN

Life Of Woman No Longer Spent Behind "Romantic" Iron Grills

The long-sheltered women of Spain have been coming from behind the romantic iron grills that used to shut them off from the world to invade fields once closed to them.

While 25 years ago the number of women in Spanish universities could be counted on the fingers of the hands, to-day in some of the faculties, such as philosophy and literature in the University of Madrid, there are more women than men.

Sports have begun to make a wide appeal, particularly in Madrid, where hundreds of girls go in for swimming in the summer and skiing in the winter. Every week-end hundreds of them leave Madrid for a day on the slopes of the nearby Guadarrama range.

The republic overnight gave Spanish women the vote and in Madrid more women voters are registered than men. Where a woman distinguished in some branch of learning used to a be a rarity, to-day there are scores of women whose names are known throughout Spain.

Years ago most Spanish girls could not go out unattended until an advanced age. Those in moderate circumstances went with their mothers or married sisters. Those in wealthy families were attended by duennas who never left them alone in public for a moment. To-day much of this custom, especially in the larger nothern cities, has broken down and girls, alone or accompanied by companions of their own age, are seen in public just as in other parts of the world.

Spanish women have invaded Madrid's office and professional life and there are doctors, lawyers and even engineers. The constitutional Cortes in 1931 had three women deputies while the present one has five.

COFFEE ESSENCE

To make coffee essence put one pound of freshly ground coffee into a jar with two pints of boiling water and a pinch of salt. Place the jar in a pan of boiling water and keep the water as near boiling-point as possible for three hours. Then strain the coffee into a pan and boil it quickly till the liquid is reduced to one pint. When cold, pour it into a bottle which has a tightly fitting cork. It is then ready for immediate use, one teaspoonful of essence to one cup of boiling water or milk being the usual proportion. If the essence is not wanted for immediate use add half a gill of brandy before pouring it into the bottle and this will preserve it for any length of time.

WOMAN JOURNALIST'S HEROISM

Awarded Stanhope Gold Medal

The Royal Humane Society's Stanhope Gold Medal for 1935 was awarded last month to Miss Evelyn Graham Irons, a London journalist, who in July rescued a woman from drowning in a rough sea in Cardigan Bay. Miss Irons is the first woman to receive the Stanhope Gold Medal and the first woman since Grace Darling to receive the gold medal of the society, says the "Manchester Guardian."

On July 29 Mrs. MacSweeney, a good swimmer, while bathing in a rough sea was caught in a cross-current, swept seaward, and got into difficulties. Miss Irons, who was swimming about 50 yards away, swam over and supported her while calling for assistance. A strong summer tried to get through the breakers and failed; a small boat was launched and capsized, and attempts to launch a larger boat failed. Mrs MacSweeney became unconscious and Miss Irons continued to support her, the waves breaking over them continuously.

"At this stage," stated the report, "there was small prospect of any rescue. Miss Irons, who could then probably have saved herself, decided to stay by her friend and save her, or perish in the attempt. After about an hour the current changed and swept the two ladies nearer inshore. A strong swimmer put on a line and succeeded in swimming out to them, others on the beach holding the line and forming a human chain close to the breakers, and all were hauled ashore."

Miss Irons was awarded the silver medal of the society in September, 1935.

LODHRA FOR LADIES

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TEN WORLD CHAMPIONS

JANSSON-SWEDEN

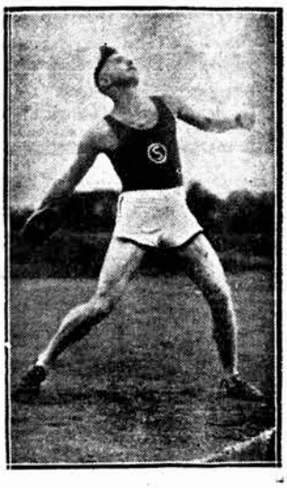
In view of the approaching Olympiad at Berlin in August next the existing world records in some of the principal sporting events are worth recalling. They are given below together with the previous records in the same events.

HAMMER THROWING

54.50 m	Dreyer	United States
53.41 „	Jansson	Sweden
53.36 „	Porhola	Finland
53.07 „	Annamaa	Esthonia
52.78 „	Cruickshank	Unit. States
52.68 „	O'Callaghan	Ireland
52.10 „	Kishon	United States
51.93 „	Hannula	Finland
51.85 „	Heino	Finland
51.80 „	Johnson	United States

DISCUS THROWING

53.10 m	Schroeder	Germany
53.02 „	Andersson	Sweden
52.01 „	Dunn	United States
51.55 „	Berg	Sweden
50.41 „	Carpenter	United States
50.24 „	Lampert	Germany
50.19 „	Sorlie	Norway
49.76 „	Petty	United States
49.32 „	Wurfelsdobler	Germany
49.27 „	Laborde	United States



SCHROEDER-GERMANY

High Jump

TANAKA-JAPAN

2.03 m	Johnson	United States
2,01 „	Asakuma	Japan
2.01 „	Tanaka	Japan
2.00 „	Metcalfe	Australia
2.00 „	Kotkas	Finland
1,985 „	Spitz	United States
1.98 „	Osborn	United States
1.98 „	Perasalo	Finland
1.97 „	Rushforth	Unit. States
1.97 „	Weinkots	Germany
1.97 „	Philson	United States
1.97 „	Murphy	United States

Pole Vault

BILL GRABER-UNITED STATES

4.41 m	Graber	United States
4.39 „	Keith Brown	Unit. States
4.36 „	Meadows	United States
4.35 „	Sefton	United States
4.30 „	Nishida	Japan
4.27 „	Deacon	United States
4.26 „	Massey	United States
4.26 „	Valentine	United States
4.26 „	Roy	United States
4.25 „	Ohye	Japan

MATTI JARVINEN-FINLAND

JAVELIN THROWING

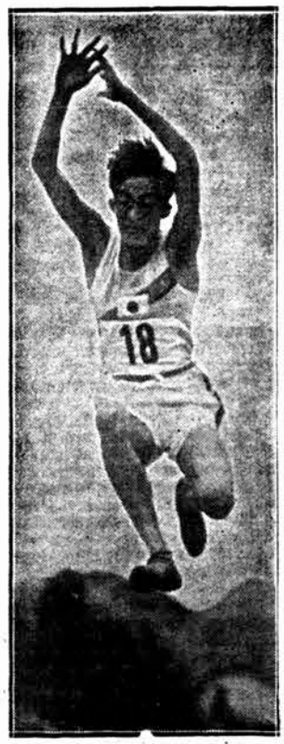
74.30 m	Matti Jarvinen	Finland
73.96 „	Stock	Germany
71.30 „	Nikkanen	Finland
69.72 „	Toivonen	Finland
69.09 „	Weimann	Germany
68.92 „	Lokajski	Poland
68.90 „	Vainio	Finland
68.56 „	Attervall	Sweden
68.08 „	Sippala	Finland
67.55 „	Waterbury	Unit. States

SHOT PUT

16.98 m	Torrance	United States
16.33 „	Woelke	Germany
16.07 „	Lyman	United States
16.06 „	Vriding	Esthonia
15.89 „	Dunn	United States
15.77 „	Daranyi	Hungary
15.75 „	Berg	Sweden
15.74 „	Barlund	Finland
15.71 „	Dees	United States
15.69 „	Reynolds	United States

WOELLKE-GERMANY

HARADA-JAPAN



TAJIMA-JAPAN

RIVOLTA-ITALY

KELLEY-UNITED STATES

50 KILOMETRE WALK

4:31:43	Std.	Schwab	Switzerland
4:35:53	„	Rivolta	Italy
4:36:04	„	Courtois	France
4:37:42	„	Pretti	Italy
4:39:09	„	Whitlock	Gt.-Britain
4:39:32	„	Green	Gt.-Britain
4:40:32	„	Aebersold	S'land
4:43:23	„	Reiniger	S'land
4:45:06	„	Laisne	France
4:45:48	„	Johnson	Gt.-Britain

HOP-SKIP-AND-JUMP

15.78	m	Metcalfe	Australia
15.54	„	Oshima	Japan
15.36	„	Romero	United States
15.30	„	Myagawa	Japan
15.28	„	Rajasaari	Finland
15.17	„	Wilkins	United States
15.15	„	Harada	Japan
15.09	„	Haugland	Norway
15.01	„	Suomela	Finland
14.99	„	Drechsel	Germany

BROAD JUMP

8.13	m	Jesse Owens	United States
8.01	„	Peacock	United States
7.81	„	Olson	United States
7.76	„	Brooks	United States
7.74	„	Tajima	Japan
7.73	„	Leichum	Germany
7.70	„	Robert Paul	France
7.67	„	Hollis	United States
7.66	„	Ward	United States
7.64	„	Long	Germany

MARATHON RACE

2:26:41	Std.	Son	Japan
2:26:43	„	Ikenaka	Japan
2:26:51	„	Kusonoki	Japan
2:32:07	„	Kelley	Unit. States
2:33:05	„	Suzuki	Japan
2:34:01	„	Dengis	Unit. States
2:37:01	„	Begeot	France
2:37:20	„	Wood	Gt.-Britain
2:37:49	„	Porter	Unit. States
2:38:12	„	Palme	Sweden

The Clash Of Colour

(Continued from page 19)

unfortunate that American Negroes have not made a similar study of India to orientate the thought of the people concerning the problems of that land.

There are in the United States one hundred or more weekly newspapers circulating among Negroes, of which eight or ten have considerable circulation. It would be an excellent thing if contributions from India, explaining the history and problems of the land, should appear in these papers; and on the other hand the press of India ought to welcome a number of Negro contributors with explanations of their situation here.

Despite the difficulties, there must be greater conscious effort to get these groups into sympathetic understanding. Indians appeared in the four or five Pan-African Congresses which were held and which were of course only tentative efforts toward a greater ideal. In the future, Congresses including Indians and Negroes ought to meet periodically, not necessarily for action, but for understanding and especially for emphasizing the fact that these people have common aims.

Position Of Negroes In U. S. A.

It is this fact, or the failure to recognize it, which causes the lack of knowledge and understanding between these groups. To most Indians, the problem of American Negroes—of twelve million people swallowed in a great nation, as compared with the more than three hundred millions of India—may seem unimportant. It would be very easy for intelligent Indians to succumb to the widespread propaganda that these Negroes have neither the brains nor ability to take a decisive part in the modern world. On the other hand, American Negroes have long considered that their destiny lay with the American people; that their object was to become full American citizens and eventually lose themselves in the nation by continued intermingling of blood. But there are many things that have happened and are happening in the modern world to show that both these lines of thought are erroneous. The American Negroes belong to a group which went through the fire of American slavery and is now a part of the vast American industrial organization; nevertheless it exists as representative of two hundred or more million Negroes in Africa, the West Indies and South America. In many respects, although not in all, this group may be regarded as the leading intelligentsia of the black race and no matter what its destiny in America, its problems will never be settled until the problem of the relation of the white and coloured races is settled throughout the world.

India's Temptation

India has also had temptation to stand apart from the darker peoples and seek her affinities among whites. She has long wished to regard herself as "Aryan" rather than "coloured" and to think of herself as much nearer physically and spiritually to Germany and England than to Africa, China or the South Seas. And yet the history of the modern world shows the futility of this thought. European exploitation desires the black slave, the Chinese coolie and the Indian labourer for the same ends and the same purposes, and calls them all "niggers."

If India has her castes, American Negroes have in their own internal colour lines the plain shadow of a caste system. For American Negroes have a large infiltration of white blood and the tendency to measure worth by the degree of this mulatto strain.

The problem of the Negroes thus remains a part of the world-wide clash of colour. So, too, the problem of the Indians can never be simply a problem of autonomy in the British commonwealth of nations. They must always stand as representatives of the coloured races—of the yellow and black peoples as well as the brown—of the majority of mankind, and together with the Negroes they must face the insistent problem of the assumption of the white peoples of Europe that they have a right to dominate the world and especially so to organize it politically and industrially as to make most men their slaves and servants. This attitude on the part of the white world has doubtless softened since the World War. Nevertheless, the present desperate attempt of Italy in Ethiopia and the real reasons back of the unexpected opposition on the part of the League of Nations, show that the ideals of the white world have not yet essentially changed. If now the coloured peoples—Negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese—are going successfully to oppose these assumptions of white Europe, they have not to be sure of their own attitude toward their labouring masses. Otherwise they will substitute for the exploitation of coloured by white races, an exploitation of coloured races by coloured men. If, however, they can follow the newer ideals which look upon human labour as the only real and final repository of political power and conceive that the freeing of the human spirit and real liberty of life will only come when industrial exploitation has ceased and the struggle to live is not confined to a mad fight for food, clothes and shelter; then and only then, can the union of the darker races bring a new and beautiful world, not simply for themselves, but for all men.

OUR SHORT STORY

MURDER WILL OUT

By M. J. C.

The village of Arjun is beautifully situated; it is surrounded on three sides by hills, the fourth side being open to the breezes of the Arabian Sea. It is a fishing village of some importance but its staple industry is pottery for which it is justly famous for many miles around and in every household be it rich or poor, are seen earthenware vessels of great beauty and exquisite workmanship; it is a prosperous little village of about five to six thousand inhabitants, the great bulk of whom are engaged in fishing, in the pottery industry and in agriculture.

At the junction of the two principal roads, amidst beautiful surroundings was the village green, where in the evenings the village children played and gambolled; there was a shop at the margin of the green hard by the road and just at the angle where the roads intersected. It was a little storeyed building of red porous stone that contrasted strangely with the greenery around it. The shop was owned by one Shivarao who had carried on the shopkeeper's trade for well nigh twenty years; the shop itself with all its accompanying wealth was bequeathed to him by his father. Shivarao did not live in the shop, that is to say, this tenement was only used as a shop, his residence was about two miles away. His way to his shop from his house lay through one of the loneliest parts of the village; four times daily did he do the distance between home and shop. He opened his shop punctually at eight in the morning, at twelve noon he would close it and go home for his meal; then from three in the afternoon till eight in the night formed the second half of Shivrao's duties of the day. At night, carrying a hurricane lantern to light his way home, he was a familiar figure to all belated passers-by and all those who had any business out of doors in the hours after dusk.

His was a prosperous and well conducted shop; it was the only one of some importance in the village and accordingly Shivarao was by common consent of the village folk a man of no little wealth. He had as an assistant Balaji, of about eighteen years of age, on whose countenance was marked the simplicity of village life; he had never been to town, never seen a train or a tram or a three or four storeyed building, in fact he had never been beyond the narrow confines of the village of Arjun. Balaji lived near the sea-shore in just an opposite direction so that Shivarao never had his company on his way home during the dark hours of the night.

* * * *

One fine morning in the month of April, the little village of Arjun was aroused into a state of alarm and horror; a horrible murder, the exact details of which were unknown, had been committed—a brutal murder on the highway, accompanied by two cases of house-breaking and robbery on the same night. The peaceful and law abiding villagers were undoubtedly shocked, never in the memory of its oldest inhabitant had any murder or foul deed done; the simple villagers had always pursued their several avocations peacefully and were free from the passions of greed, hatred and blood lust. But at one fell swoop, so to say, murder had stalked from end to end of the village; besides a cold-blooded, brutal murder, two houses within a short distance of one another had been burgled and the perpetrators of the horrible murder vanished like bats in the thick gloom of the night.

Shivarao, the shop-keeper, who was on his way home at night after closing his shop, was caught in a lonely spot and murdered; his head was badly smashed—the result of a violent blow dealt probably by a crow-bar or some other heavy instrument. His shop was burgled; a woman passing early in the morning had seen the shop door open; it was something unusual, she entered the shop and saw everything tossed about and destroyed, evidently a robbery had been committed. The shop-keeper, Shivarao, was discovered on the road-side, his head in a pool of blood, at night by Bhiku, the village roysterer and drunkard, who was returning home late at night after his drinking bouts at the village tavern. The drunkard fled from the scene of the foul murder to break the dreadful news to the shop-keeper's wife, who herself was found gagged, blindfolded and securely bound and the house burgled. The drunkard raised an alarm, a party soon repaired to the spot of the murder and the body was brought home.

These were the facts that were in everybody's mouth in the village. The perpetrators of the deed had fled, and nothing was known about them. The village policeman next morning examined the two houses and the scene of murder, but came to no definite conclusions. On the next day, however, Balaji, the shop-keeper's assistant, was placed under arrest, put in the lock-up and detained there pending further investigations. These were the bare facts, but among the simple village folk how many versions there were of the crime. Some of the tales were most fantastic and suggestive of the fact how any simple incident can be turned and twisted and exaggerated as it goes its round from one to another.

The village policeman, the most important person on this occasion was thoroughly perplexed; he was completely at a loss to give any explanation. The enormity of the crime and the burgling of the shop and house of the murdered man roused the sleepy little village into a state of activity and alarm which nothing else could. The headman of the village was horrified. He was in a measure responsible for the peace and well-being of the village, his village had always enjoyed a reputation of being free from murders and village brawls and other foul deeds, but here staring him in the face, as it were, was a murder unparalleled in its ghastliness, a highway murder with two houses burgled on one and the same night. The headman looked upon this crime as a personal outrage and determined at all costs to bring to book the perpetrators of this foul deed. He was absolutely certain that Balaji, the shop-keeper's assistant, had nothing whatever to do with the crime and was thoroughly convinced of his innocence.

* * * *

In the village of Arjun there had come on a holiday a certain lawyer—Mr. Shirodkar—a man well-known for his keenness in sifting evidence, a man who had made special study of the mind and methods of criminals. A keen student of criminology, his services were often sought by the Criminal Investigation Department. This lawyer-detective figured in many sensational criminal cases that came up for hearing in the law courts of the various important cities of India. He was a native of the little Konkan village of Arjun, had studied law in Bombay, and proceeded to England and the Continent for higher studies in the same branch; he had a sound knowledge of the system of work of the Scotland Yard. Luckily, he was back in his native village on a two months' holiday. Ram Nath, the village headman, determined to seek the services of Mr. Shirodkar—the one man, he thought, who could solve the mystery of the murder of the shop-keeper and the burgling of his property.

On the second day of the tragic event the village headman repaired to the house of Mr. Shirodkar. He found him at home in his easy-chair, his face hidden behind the sheets of a newspaper. The village headman announced the object of his visit and informed him of the events of that memorable night. Mr. Shirodkar listened attentively, he was cognisant before of the murder and the robbery, but he let the village headman go on with his narrative without interruption; he wanted facts from first-hand sources and here they were. When the head man finished, he paused to see the effect of his recital on the features of the famous lawyer-detective, but the man sat perfectly motionless and there was not the slightest expression on his face indicative of either astonishment, curiosity or any other feeling.

"So you want me to look into this affair?" asked the lawyer-detective after a long silence.

"Yes, if you please; the police are completely baffled; they do not know what to make of it; there seem to be no clues either," said the headman.

"What could be the motive of the murder? The police at least have come to some conclusion on that point."

"Well, that is another of those difficulties which give no link with which to build up a chain of facts."

"Singular, very singular," said Mr. Shirodkar, rising from his seat and pacing up and down the room. "The keys on the person of the shop-keeper were missing. Doubtless these he used to open the safe at his house and rifled its contents."

"Although robbery seems to have been their motive, yet nothing of great value has been taken from the house; the jewels, the precious ornaments and the money are all intact, only a small box containing some precious documents has been stolen."

"Very well, as you have put the case in my hands, I wish personally to see and question each of the three persons figuring in this tragic event. Let us begin with the man in the lock-up," said Mr. Shirodkar, as he got ready to leave the house. By the look on his face and the eager expression in his eyes the lawyer-detective gave manifest signs of joining up in the case and the headman breathed a sigh of relief, for he had great faith in the talents of Mr. Shirodkar and already pictured in his mind the perpetrators of the deed in the iron grasp of the Law.

Balaji, the shop-keeper's assistant, on seeing the village headman and the detective, stoutly protested his innocence, but the detective quieted his feelings and told him only to answer a few questions on which, if he answered rightly, would depend his own liberty.

"Did Shivarao during the day betray any uneasy feelings, such as of fright or restlessness, was his mind in any trouble?" was the first question.

"Shivarao did not betray any feelings of uneasiness; he was quite as usual; on the contrary, towards the evening he became positively lively, for on that day we had made more money than

(Continued on page 27)

Murder Will Out

(Continued from page 26).

usually. Thirty-five rupees he counted, before he closed up the shop for the day," replied the lad in answer to the first question.

"The thirty-five rupees were found on him after the incident although the keys were missing?" asked the detective turning round to the headman, to which the headman nodded in affirmation.

"Let us now see Bhiku, the man who was the first to come upon the scene of murder."

The lawyer-detective and the headman then drove to the house of Bhiku, who, as may have been noticed above, was a close neighbour of the murdered shop-keeper. There was the usual crowd in Bhiku's house—street loungers and nameless hangers on who worried and pestered the poor man to narrate for the hundredth time his strange experiences of that tragic night. The village headman cleared the house of its unwanted visitors and the village drunkard found himself confronting two men to narrate his adventures for perhaps the hundredth and one time.

"Now, Bhiku, here is the detective, pray answer his questions to the point without any circumlocution and speak only the truth." Without any further admonition Bhiku went on: "I was returning from the village tavern later and more drunk than usual. I passed by the shop; I could see that it was locked by the light of my lantern. After about fifteen minutes' walk from the shop under the widespreading banyan tree by the road-side my eyes came upon a sight which clean drove my senses away. I saw a human body, the limbs lay scattered, the trunk doubled—MURDER—there was blood upon it. I was first attracted towards it by the lantern which was at that time alight and not far from the body of the victim. I examined the body closely and found it to be that of the shop-keeper's. In my drunken state I could do nothing but hasten quickly to the shop-keeper's house, arouse his wife and neighbours and inform them about it. Accordingly I made haste with all possible expedition, drunk as I was, and arrived at the house of the shop-keeper, then what was my surprise and horror when I saw that the door of the house was quite open and a few paces from the door was the prostrate figure of the shop-keeper's wife gagged and securely bound and blind-fold. This was really too much for me, my mind began to stagger like my body, I was coming across incidents each stranger than the previous. At last it began to dawn upon my drunken state of mind that murder and foul play were afoot. So, on looking at the prostrate figure of the woman I set up an appalling and semi-earthly kind of howling calculated to rouse all the neighbours from slumbers. Shortly afterwards about twelve of the neighbours came upon the scene flashing lanterns and brandishing their lathis as if in pursuit of a gang of robbers. I recounted to them my strange experiences and without wasting much time we proceeded to the scene of murder and brought the body home. This, gentlemen, is all that I have got to say and as every man in the village wants to know from me of the murder, I am surprised that I do not die in the telling of it."

The detective and the headman were listening with rapt attention; after the man had concluded the detective asked him one or two questions and the interview with the drunkard terminated.

The shop-keeper's wife was the next person. She was a comely woman of agreeable appearance, but she was naturally shocked at the events of the last two days and was not disposed to receive visitors. She lived alone in the house with her husband; there were no children, no fowls, no servants. Cleanliness and quiet reigned throughout the house and the shop-keeper's word was law. His heart and soul was absorbed in the pursuit of making money, that was the one pervading principle of his life and every other principle was subordinated to it. Evidently he was a man of wealth, for he had been hoarding and hoarding for the last twenty years without a break. Mr. Shirodkar asked the woman if her husband of late was worried or distressed. "No," came the answer, "he was quite the same in every way."

"He never hinted to you about his life being in danger or his money?"

"No, never, at least not to me."

"I understand that you have no children, accordingly to whom would the shop and the property and the wealth pass to?"

"Normally everything should pass to Raghunathrao, my husband's nephew now in Bombay employed in an electrical establishment."

"Now tell us something about that night for the last time—I see that you are constantly being badgered by interviews and questions," put in the detective.

The woman summoned sufficient resolve and went on: "As soon as I opened the door two men sprang upon me and I was overpowered, nor could I scream for help as the men at once gagged and blind-folded me."

"Wait, how did you know that your husband knocked," interrupted the detective.

"I knew his knock, this knock at the door was very like his." The detective seemed to make a note of this. "Pray continue."

"Then what happened I do not know until my neighbours came to my help and later I was shocked when I was informed about my husband's murder."

"Could you distinguish any of the voices?"

"Yes, one voice which I heard during that night seems to be familiar to me, but the other two were quite unknown to me; one thing struck me forcibly, now I recall it vividly, the words of the other two men were very strange and unfamiliar to me. They were speaking in a language I could not understand."

"So you conclude that there were three men in all?" asked the detective.

"Yes, two I saw distinctly springing on me, the other's presence I account from the voice."

"Very good," murmured the detective, "how long do you think they were in this house before your neighbours came to your help?"

"They seemed to me to have been here in all about half an hour, I noticed that the time passed very quickly," returned the woman.

"Did they take anything of value?"

"No, the next day I found everything intact, my jewels, ornaments and even the money, but only a small round crimson box in which my husband kept some documents of great value, that is missing."

After this the detective asked no more questions but paced up and down the room, absorbed in thought. He asked to be shown the safe in which the box was kept. The safe was in an adjoining room; the detective scrutinised it for a few minutes but said nothing. Then the detective took leave of the woman and added that what she had told him threw a flood of light on this mystery and hoped in a day or two to bring the murderer of her husband in the hands of justice.

Nagar Scouts of Junagadh who attended to the comforts of the huge crowds of pilgrims at the Mahashivratri Fair at Bhavnath, at the foot of the holy Mt. Girnar.

The village headman and the detective then drove to their destination.

"The mystery is getting clearer, but we must wait for a day or two," said the detective as they drove home. When the car stopped at the gate, Mr. Shirodkar inquired about the electric torch found in the shop on the next morning of the murder. The headman said that it was in the possession of the police, but he could get it, if the detective wanted it.

"Yes, I want to have a look at it, since it is the only article left behind by the murderers. By the way, the whole of this business has been neatly and cleverly done and the only clue left behind is this torch. Get the torch to me to-morrow morning at nine, we have yet other work to do, about which I shall tell you to-morrow."

"But, Mr. Shirodkar, so far have you found any clues, have you formed any suspicions, have you arrived at any definite conclusions?" asked the village headman with evident signs of impatience. This case was weighing heavily on his mind and he wanted to get to the end of it as soon as possible.

"I have got the whole case in a skeleton form, but it requires filling up, there are some gaps here and there; connected thinking and the drawing of right conclusions should help us to get to the bottom of this case. A few links are yet wanting, I have nearly finished the chain. To-morrow or probably the day after, we shall be able to fasten the band-cuffs on the murderer."

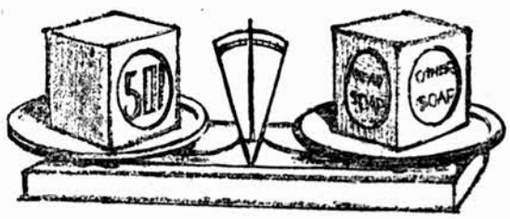
A sacred pool near the temple of Shri Bhavnath, at the foot of Mt. Girnar.

"What do you think of Balaji, the shop-keeper's assistant?" inquired the headman.

"I am positively sure of his

(Continued on page 30)

They weigh the same—



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125 Years Of Gymnastics

First Modern Gymnastic Field In Europe Opened At Berlin In 1811

(BY GILBERT W. LUENNEFELD.)

The Olympic Year of 1936 starts off with an especially appropriate anniversary, 125 years ago, in the Spring of 1811, "Turnvater" Jahn opened the first public gymnastic establishment in the world on the Hasenheide in the South Side of Berlin. He was the first to employ gymnastic apparatus for the physical training of growing boys, in addition to the already known calisthenic exercises. The institution of gymnastics, which had sunk into oblivion from the time of the downfall of ancient Greece, and which was revived at the beginning of the XIX century, has now taken the whole world by storm.

BIRTH OF MOVEMENT.

The German word "Turnen," meaning gymnastics, was coined by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, born in the village of Lanz, near Wittenberg, on August 11, 1778, the son of a Brandenburg preacher. He borrowed the old word "Turnier" from the days of the knights' tournaments in the Middle Ages, thinking it to be an old German word. But the growth of "turnen" had nothing in common with the jousting of mediaeval times, and relates more the greco-latin verb "tornare," meaning to turn, or twist around. That before Jahn's time, similar ideas concerning the benefits of gymnastic exercise had been held, is beyond doubt. The revived interest in humanist philosophy which came with the Renaissance, and was based largely on ancient classic culture, included also "the training of the body for its own sake." Among the first of the advocates of this idea was the Italian physician Hieronymus Mercurialis who wrote a book on gymnastics about the middle of the XVI. century. One hundred years later, the great English philosopher, John Locke, gave much attention to gymnastics in his "Theory of Education."

Still another century, and the famous French writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau championed natural methods of physical training as against artificial ones. Partly influenced by Rousseau's teachings, the German educator Johann Bernhard Basedow founded his model school at Dessau in 1774. He, however, attached a greater importance to rhythmic dancing, fencing, and horsemanship. His assistant, Johann Friedrich Simon, on the contrary, went back to the early Greek forms of gymnastic exercise, combining these with simple military drill, as "setting up exercises." The variety of these exercises was further extended a few years later by the Swiss, Du Toit, who lived and worked in Germany.

PESTALOZZI'S EXERCISES.

In 1784, Salzmann, who had founded a cadet school at Schnepfental in Thuringia, further perfected a system of gymnastic training, which was placed in the hands of his school director, Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts-Muths, afterwards author of a book entitled, "Gymnastics for the Young." This book appeared in 1793 and attracted wide attention, especially in Prussia. Meanwhile, a text book on gymnastics and calisthenics was published by Vieth in Dessau, and about ten years later, the world-renowned Swiss educator Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi took upon himself the task of inventing a system of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises which would be able to develop every part of the human body. In 1809, at Braunsberg in East Prussia, the first Gymnastic Field was built, and afterwards attached to the seminary in that city.

JAHN'S ATTEMPTS AT POPULARISATION.

Whereas all these efforts lay in the direction of introducing some form of gymnastic training into individual and segregated educational institutions, it remained for Jahn to make gymnastics "public property" and to help to make it popular with all classes of citizens. He had, in the course of his wanderings through Germany as a young man, paid a visit to Gutsmuths' cadet school in Schnepfental, before beginning his studies at the University of Halle. In 1809, he became a teacher at the Plamann School, and it was here that he first held gymnastic classes in the open air. The political reforms of Freiherr v. Stein, and the plans of Gneisenau and Scharnhorst to introduce compulsory military service in Prussia, were of great assistance to Jahn in arousing public interest in the subject of gymnastic training among the rank and file of the people. His books on the subject drew more and more attention to him and his ideas. Therefore, the opening of the first public gymnastic grounds on the Hasenheide in Berlin in 1811 was a turning point in the development of popular gymnastic exercise, and a milestone in the history of athletic sport. After 1817, Jahn gave courses of lectures, and also introduced for the first time the "parallel bars" and the "horizontal bar" into general gymnasium use.

JAHN ARRESTED AS A REVOLUTIONARY.

In a work published in 1816, Jahn defined the purposes and object of his endeavours, but as so often happens, he was grossly misunderstood in certain quarters, and especially by the "Burschenschaften," or student societies, who held a convention on the Wartburg in 1817, out of which grew the so-called "Gymnasts' War," for which Jahn was eventually held to have been responsible. The result was the closing of his gymnastic establishment in Berlin, and several others modelled after it. Jahn was arrested in 1819, accused of using his gymnastic activities for the dissemination of "revolutionary" political ideas. He was sentenced to two years confinement in a fortress in 1824, after having been several times under arrest. His sentence, it is true, was remitted by the higher courts in 1825, but Jahn was compelled to leave Prussia. He found a new home in Freiburg, where he died October 15, 1852. In 1848, he was elected to the National Assembly, but he was already a broken man, even although his famous "swan-song" speech in the Assembly showed the world the sincerity of his patriotism. The law prohibiting gymnastic clubs was repealed in 1842, re-enacted in 1848, and finally repealed at the time of the first gymnastic festival at Coburg in 1860. In 1868 the "Deutsche Turnerschaft" was founded, and Jahn's work was at last crowned with enduring success.

MOVEMENT SPREADS.

The idea of strengthening and hardening the body by means of gymnastic exercise began very early to take root in other countries beside Germany, especially in Northern Europe. Gymnastic training for boys was made compulsory in Denmark in 1827, and encouraged by the efforts of Gutsmuths, the Danish gymnastic instructor Nachtegall soon won much popular favour for this kind of physical exercise, and it was regularly introduced into the Danish army in 1861. In Sweden, Per Henrik Ring, instructor in health gymnastics, greatly enlarged the sphere which these exercises already enjoyed, and made a speciality of curing people of weak constitutions through the medium of gymnastics. The influence of Gutsmuths, Pestalozzi, and Jahn, soon came to be felt in Italy and France, especially as Germans living in those countries joined together and formed "Turn Vereins," which are famous in every land where Germans are to be found. The first "Turn Verband" in the United States was founded in 1848. It now has over 300 branches and a membership of 40 000, not including the 80 "Turn Vereins" with a total of some 6000 members who are not members of the original society.

"What are the empty glasses for?"
"For the teetotalers!"

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"NERVOUS BREAKDOWN"

May Be Avoided In Very Many Cases By Boldly Facing The Situation

Every life is battlefield between the native inborn desires and the ideals of conduct which we set up for ourselves as the result of our associations and experiences. We can live our life as a protest against conditions which we resent, or else we can face the situation and make the best plan for ourselves under the circumstances as they exist writes Mr. Grant Fleming, M.D. in the "Montreal Gazette."

The person who is called "nervous," or the one who has a "nervous breakdown," has failed to meet the situations of life. These individuals lack balance, which is the happy condition enjoyed by those who have made a satisfactory and harmonious adjustment of their inherited desires to their ideals and social standards.

Most people find it difficult to understand that such physical symptoms as blindness or paralysis, to mention but two rather striking and evident conditions, are not always due to a diseased or abnormal state of the nervous system, but may arise solely from an emotional disorder.

This does not mean that the individuals suffering from these conditions wish to be blind or paralyzed; they do not will or plan to be so afflicted. Quite unconsciously, as far as they are concerned, their emotional difficulties are solved for them temporarily, through these physical conditions which offer a satisfactory excuse for not doing, or for avoiding, what was for them a difficult task or situation

A city woman married a man whose business required that they live in an isolated place without the sanitary and other conveniences to which the life was accustomed, and, in addition, she was cut off from the social life which she had enjoyed in the city. She began to suffer from severe headaches which justified several trips to the city so that she might have her eyes examined. Later on, she developed a variety of pains and aches for none of which was there ever found any physical cause, but they provided her with the necessary excuse to get back to her city friends and comforts.

There are many kinds of mental breakdowns in which the final precipitating factor may be failure to adjust to changing conditions of life, which follow upon altered economic conditions, marriage, growing older, and so on. Mental health makes it possible to meet the changing conditions, and to face the crises which come to all. A realization of the truth, which comes to us if we have mental health, helps us to face the facts squarely and to deal with them sensibly, instead of running away from them. It also allows us to understand the actions of those who fail to solve the conflicts between inborn desires and personal ideals or social standards which beset them in life's journey.

KEEPING COLDS AT BAY

A cold salt rub helps to keep colds and coughs away. Toss a handful of common salt into a basin of cold water. Wring out a coarse towel in it and rule the body briskly, drying with another coarse towel. After this, encourage deep breathing movements for five minutes; then, if there is time, turn on a toy gramophone and suggest a few drill movements to a cheery air. The youngsters will think it part of jolly game, but it will do much to keep them well.

Gargling with a simple antiseptic mixture will help to keep the mouth and throat free from germs. Watch for decaying teeth, unhealthy tonsils, or constipation, as these conditions tend to lower the system and invite germs.

Sunday Chronicle • Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy

It May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

37
Readers
Stand
to get
Rs. 500

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	,	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
	Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

Murder Will Out

(Continued From Page 27)

innocence, though the police have go. him in the lock-up. In such cases as these the police have a way of their own. This is common everywhere. When they are entirely baffled they suddenly hit upon a man, arrest him on suspicion until furter developments reveal the true culprits. This action of the police serves two purposes: one to lay their hand on some one to show the efficiency of the police service, their inestimable vigilance and their devotion to duty; the other serves to quieten and mitigate the public indignation against the criminals. When a man has been arrested their passionate fury against the outrage is somewhat allayed and this has its merits in the long run."

"If you are convinced of the innocence of Balaji, he may be freed, should he not?"

"This would not be a wise step. Let Balaji be where he is for a few days and you see the real murderer turning up shortly in this very village."

"In that case then, you have some suspicion about the real identity of the murderer?"

"I have. But, it is only a suspicion. I must have still as I said a few more links to complete the chain. At present, certainly, it is only a suspicion, but I am afraid the suspicion might turn out to be the reality."

"Have you got anything on for this evening, Mr. Shirodkar?"

"No, I am free, but I wish to be absolutely alone, for I want to go over the whole drama in my mind. For it is nothing but a drama and here what is wanted is not the bodily organ of vision, but the mind's eye imagination, with, of course, the correct amount of thinking. That is all. Good day. Call to-morrow at nine. Don't forget the torch."

* * * *

Punctually at nine the next morning, the village headman presented himself at the residence of Mr. Shirodkar with the torch, the only clue left behind in the shop on the night of the murder. A pile of newspapers that had arrived by the post the previous evening covered the entire table, while Mr. Shirodkar was reading one with the utmost attention. So absorbed was he that he was not conscious of the intrusion nor aware of the village headman's presence at his very elbow.

"Good morning, Mr. Shirodkar."

"Hello, good morning, ha! you have come. I have been just reading an account of the murder in one of the papers," said Mr. Shirodkar, with a light laugh, "it is, of course, after the ordinary fashion of the newspaper reporters. So much for the newspapers—I shall be ready in a few minutes. By the way, our errand involves a journey of about twenty-five miles."

At the length, Mr. Shirodkar being ready, the two left in a car on their mysterious errand.

The detective was more communicative than ever; absent were that rigid reserve and absorption in thought. He was gay and light and almost talkative. Perhaps this was due to the fine morning, or to the beautiful landscape across which they were hurtling along at an alarming speed—but no—it was due to neither of the causes. The lawyer-detective had almost reached his "journey's end," he had closed with the object of his pursuit; he had almost solved the baffling mystery. Only one more link—and he was speeding to get at it,—remained to complete his chain.

"My dear headman," said the detective," the main events of that great crime are quite clear. After murdering the shop-keeper, the murderer got hold of the keys—observe that the shop-keeper had money, thirty-five rupees, but this was untouched. The chief objective of the murderer was undoubtedly the bunch of keys, with these he makes his way to the house of the shop-keeper. He taps at the door, the wife opens the door immediately because the knocking at the door is very like that of her husband. It is quite probable that the shop-keeper, because it was his custom to come home every night late, had a peculiar way of knocking at the door, a concerted signal for his wife that it was he and no other. Now, this knocking at the door by the murderer was mistaken by the woman for her husband's. This shows that the person knew and was well acquainted with the ways and habits of the shop-keeper's family. Moreover, the woman says that one of the voices—she rightly puts down the number of the perpetrators as three—was familiar, that is one whom she knew. Why was the woman blindfolded? Evidently the third man did not want the woman to see him, which would certainly go against him unless he murdered the woman—but this he did not want to do, as it would mean two murders. There again is the fact that robbery was not the objective of the murder, as the gold and jewellery were left untouched. He merely decamped with the crimson box containing valuable documents—most probably the will of the shop-keeper. One more curious and puzzling incident remains. After possessing himself of the crimson box—the real motive of the murder and housebreaking—why did they betake themselves to the shop? It is quite clear that the shop was broken into after the burgling of the shop-keeper's house. Two facts account for this: first the drunkard Ehiku on his way home found the shop securely closed and then came upon the scene of murder; secondly, the discovery of the torch in the shop precludes the possibility of the shop having been broken into first for with the loss of the torch they could not carry on their work at the shop-keeper's house. Then, why on earth did they break into the shop? This was merely a ruse on the part of the astute criminal. His intention was to surround the whole affair with as much mystery as possible; it was to put the police on a false scent to distract their attention. We have reached our destination, let us stop here."

The car stopped and the detective and the headman alighted. A person directed the detective to a house on the roadside amidst a grove of mango trees. It was an inn of the village. The detective asked for the owner of the inn and after about fifteen minutes' conversation with the inn-keeper, he returned with an expression of self-complacency on his features. When they drove back home, the detective scarcely ever spoke.

"I shall not need you for a long day or two, but if anything unusual turns up or if the police have made any fresh discovery, you may keep me informed about it," said the detective as he alighted from the car.

* * * *

On the fifth day after the murder, there arrived from Bombay Ragunathrao, the nephew and only existing relation of the shop-keeper. He had heard of the murder in Bombay and had hurried to the village immediately afterwards. He was distressed at the news and helped in every possible way in the search for the criminal. He gave the police a substantial sum of money with the injunction to leave no stone unturned in the hunt for the criminal. The village headman informed the detective of the arrival of the nephew of the murdered man. On hearing this news, the detective said that it was quite natural that Ragunath, being the only relative and sole heir to the money of Shivarao, should evince so much interest and solicitude; in fact, he declared, it was a fine example of family love and affection.

"Don't you think this man will be of great help to us in the solution of the mystery? said the headman.

"Certainly, certainly" replied the detective, "I do not wish to see him at present; by the way I am going alone to-morrow to that inn-keeper, I have some more business with him. To-morrow at about ten o'clock you, the nephew of Shivarao and myself will make a thorough inspection of the shop. This is of great importance we might yet find another clue."

"I do not see any progress made in this detestable business; six days have now elapsed and we are no more wise about it than we were in on the morning of the horrible discovery," said the headman rather angrily.

"Patience, my dear man, patience, to-morrow you will have the pleasure as headman of the village of arresting the murderer yourself, until then patience. Now do not forget to bring Ragunathrao at ten to the shop; together we must go over the scene of robbery."

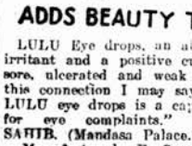
Next morning at eight the detective drove to the inn and brought the inn-keeper in his car to the village of Arjun. A little before ten the detective and inn-keeper were at the shop awaiting the village headman and Ragunathrao. After about ten minutes patient waiting the two arrived at the shop; Ragunathrao was introduced to the detective, while the inn-keeper stood apart a few paces away. Together they all went in, after a lapse of five minutes the detective came out of the shop and had a few minutes' conversation with the inn-keeper, at the end of which the detective thrust his hand in his pocket and handed a ten-rupee note to the inn-keeper and told him that his services were now over. The policeman then suddenly made his appearance, the detective took him aside and had a brief conversation with him. Five minutes later a pair of handcuffs were firmly fixed on the wrists of Ragunathrao as the village policeman made the announcement: "We arrest you in the name of the Law as the murderer of Shivarao the shop-keeper."

"But I cannot understand how the inn-keeper of the next village should come in this affair," said the village headman.

"Simple enough. You see the shop-keeper's wife gave us many clues. She recognised the voice, as being familiar; she mistook the knock at the door for her husband's; the utterances of the men in a language unfamiliar to her. All pointed out to the nephew as the culprit, who must have brought the two accomplices from Bombay. There are many badmashes in Bombay who would undertake any work for the love of money. But this I confess, was only a suspicion. But, you must know that working from sure and certain clues one can pass from suspicion to reality. This is precisely what I did. Working from suspicion I looked for clues and for a certain amount of imagination. Assuming that Ragunathrao committed the murder, how would he go about? He would have to bring the accomplices for his dirty work from Bombay—he would not dare to procure his hirelings from the country. This accounts for the words heard in a strange and unfamiliar language by the woman. Then Ragunathrao and his men would have to stay for a couple of days or so in some place to carry on his nefarious designs. Clearly he could not stay in the village where he would be known. Where then could he stay? In the nearest village and the nearest village was twenty-five miles away. He would not stay in a private house with the two roughs, so we must trace him to the village inn. I then inquired of the owner of the inn whether he had any lodgers of late. The inn-keeper gave me much information. He had three lodgers for three days and they left on Friday evening after paying him liberally. Friday night was committed the murder, so these guests of the inn-keeper were the culprits. Furthermore the inn-keeper identified the torch as belonging to one of the party, for not only had he seen it with one of the men, but actually one of them used to amuse at night the inn-keeper's children with it. When Ragunathrao came to the village of his uncle five days after the murder, he saved me the trouble of bringing him over myself. The rest was very simple. All I had to do was to bring the inn-keeper of the next village to identify him. Then came his arrest and his own confession of his guilt."

"Still, one more point remains for elucidation. We have now to enter a little into the family affairs of the shop-keeper. At first the shop-keeper was well disposed towards the nephew, who had high hopes of inheriting the wealth, but latterly the uncle conceived a deep-rooted dislike to his nephew on account of his wild and evil ways in the city of Bombay. He must have made it manifest one day to Ragunathrao that he willed his shop and wealth to some other and thus cut him off. Ragunathrao, aware of all this, was roused to fury, which, as we all know, culminated in the murder and theft of the document—the only two obstacles that stood between him and the wealth of Shivrao.

(The End)



LULU

ADDS BEAUTY TO EYES

LULU Eye drops, an absolute non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes. "In this connection I may say that the LULU eye drops is a capital medicine for eye complaints." SRI RAJA SAHIB. (Mandasa Palace.)

Manufactured:—D. Specific & Co., Agents: Madon Sons & Co., Bombay.

DON'T BE A WRECK.
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Rs. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O 2187, Bombay 2.

Bombay Agents:—
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

GERMAN EXPEDITION TO TIBET

Outstanding Successes Claimed

Herr Ernst Schaefer, the young German explorer of Tibet, who was the scientific leader of the second Dolan Expedition, has just returned to Shanghai after a most important visit of exploration to districts of Central Asia. Wonderful scientific results and rich collections of specimens are claimed to be the fruits of this journey.

The route travelled by Herr Chaefer's expidition is a scientifically unknown territory. It is one of the most interesting parts of the whole world from the point of view of the history of origin. Zoologists, botanists and ethnologists have always believed that the cradle of existence for no less than five regions is to be sought in this country, so difficult to reach. This belief was only to be proved by means of the discovery of new primitive animal skeletons and fossils, such as Chaefer has discovered, and the supposition is now regarded as certainty. The number and type of the specimens brought back by the young explorer are taken as the proof.

"BEAR WITH A TAIL"

New Animal Makes Its Debut

One of the rarest animals in the world, so rare that it was hitherto unknown, has just arrived at the Sydney zoo. It has come from Central New Guinea. It is a sort of cross between a bear and a kangaroo, but no description of any known species can be made to fit the new arrival. It is a new and undescribed type. It has a soft wooly coat, black-brown in colour, a yellowish-grey face and a very long tail. Its head is curiously like that of a bear, and it may be the "bear with a tail" recorded by Mr. Hayes who recently journeyed across part of unexplored New Guinea.

WOOL FROM MILK

Can the cow yield wool? Science now answers "yes." After exhaustive experiments with casein, the plastic obtained from skim milk, Dr. Antonio Ferrati of Milan has demonstrated his claim to convert it into strands of silky, wool-like texture of any length or thickness specified. Once it becomes commercialized we shall be able, he said, to manufacture this artificial wool more cheaply than real wool can be grown on the sheep's back. The unhappy sheep may soon become exclusively mutton.

NEW WORLD-WIDE SURVEY OF COSMIC RAYS

Their Daily Variation And Intensity In Northern And Southern Hemispheres To Be Studied

There is to be a new world-wide survey of cosmic radiation with seven new instruments designed by Professor Ralph D. Bennett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the basis of suggestions made by Professor Arthur D Compton of the University of Chicago, writes the scientific correspondent of the "New York Times"

One meter is now in Cheltenham, Md.; the second is in Huancayo, Peru, where the Carnegie Institution of Washington maintains a station a third is on its way to Christ Church, New Zealand; a fourth will be taken to the Rockies next Summer by Professor Bennett the fifth and sixth will go to Mexico City and Greenland respectively, and the seventh Dr Compton will take on board the steamer Orangi, which plies between Vancouver and Sidney.

The new survey has two objectives. The first is to measure exactly the daily variation in the rays, and the second to discover whether the intensity is greater in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

Astronomers have reason to believe that our galaxy is rotating and hence that it is moving faster than 200 miles a second north at 45 degrees towards the star Vega "If this is so," observes Dr. Compton, "we have a possible explanation of the daily variation. But it must be admitted the variation may also be explained in other ways."

Dr. Compton's Plan.

How, then are the physicists to determine which explanation is correct? Listen to Dr Compton:

If the seven instruments in seven widely separated parts of the world show a greater intensity of cosmic rays in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere, I shall regard this as positive evidence that our particular galaxy is rotating and that the cosmic rays originate in remote space or remote galaxies.

In addition to the seven meters mounted on shipboard and in different stations, two others will be carried up in little balloons with radio sets. It is possible that these balloons may reach a height of over twenty miles. Each radio set will take the place of a human observer. In fact, it is brain, eye and hand. At regular intervals it will report by signal to Dr. D. L. Doan, Dr. Compton's assistant on the ground, exactly how strong the rays are at various heights.

Lastly, there will be a huge eight-ton magnet in the University of Chicago. With the aid of this weapon the disintegrating effects of the cosmic rays on atoms will be studied in a powerful magnetic field. Whether or not the cosmic rays can be pulled out of their path by electromagnetic attraction remains to be seen. If they are charged electric particles they should respond. That the fragments of atoms can be so deflected is common knowledge among physicists. In fact that is how Dr. Anderson in the California Institute of Technology discovered the positron.

Birth Of New Species

Are Cosmic Rays Primarily Responsible For Their Evolution?

Some six years ago Professor H. H. Dixton, a distinguished British biologist, suggested in a letter to Nature that cosmic rays may be a factor in the evolution of plants and animals. Dr H. Hamshaw Thomas developed the theme at a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of London.

At this late day everybody knows that out of fruit-fly eggs on which the X-rays have been turned monstrosities are hatched-flies with defective wings flies with queer antenna, flies with legs that are too short or too long, flies that are bald, flies that are hairy. Most of these mutations, as the biologists call them, die because they depart too radically from the norm. Nature does not want them. But the nearest to the norm survive.

Here we have experimental evidence that new species can be produced suddenly by chemically or physically jolting the genes—invisible units of heredity which are to the cell what atoms are to dead matter. Similar effects are produced on plants by the gamma rays of radium. And the gamma rays, like the X-rays, are highly penetrating and ionize atoms—tear away electrons.

What are the cosmic rays? No one knows. A definite answer is yet to be given, though most of them are certainly electrified particles. But it is known that they are the most piercing rays thus far discovered. They can pass through many feet of lead. They have been detected even in deep mines and at bottoms of lakes 750 ft. deep. Like the X-rays and the gamma rays, they ionize. Lastly, their strength increases with altitude. On the tops of mountains they are especially strong.

Vavilo, the great Russian geneticists, has shown that variation in plant forms is greatest on high plateaus and mountains. This is particularly true of Old World wheats and New World maize and potatoes.

CASE FOR COSMIC RAYS

Fitting the facts together, we have this case: Cosmic rays have the effect on atoms of super X-rays or gamma rays. X-rays and gamma rays so change the genes of cells that new varieties are produced. In nature more isolated varieties of plants are found in the mountains than anywhere else. Cosmic rays are particularly strong in the high altitudes. Therefore cosmic rays may have influenced the creation of new species.

Comparing the wild plants of the lowlands with those of the highlands, Dr. Thomas finds much to sustain his view. On the whole, the evidence is strong that, just as Vavilov maintains are rich in endemic forms—in other words, isolated forms peculiar to the region.

As was to have been expected, Dr. Thomas had to withstand the attacks of skeptics. Professor E. W. MacBride made much of Dr. Regan's researches, which seem to show that isolated species on mountains are not new creations but relics of more widely spread low-temperature species driven to high altitudes by the warming of the climate. To Professor R. R. Gates it seemed strange that among the flora of the Amazon Valley at sea level, where the cosmic rays are weak many isolated species of the plants are also found. And Dr. Stanley Kemp wanted to know how cave fauna are to be explained apparently assuming that on Dr. Thomas's hypothesis cosmic radiation is the only force at work in organic evolution. The Linneans agreed that no amount of discussion can settle the question raised. Tests are wanted and tests can easily be made at some such station as that which has been established on the Jungfrau in Switzerland.—"New York Times".

The platypus, or ornithorhynchus paradoxus, one of Australia's "living fossils," is getting rarer and is difficult to keep in captivity. It has fur like a beaver a tail a beak like a duck, but with teeth, and webbed feet with claws. It lays eggs, but suckles its young and is equally at home on land or in water.

MUSICAL WATCH

Paderewski, the famous Polish pianist, is to be presented with a watch ornamented with music notes. The hours on the platinum dial are represented by twelve letters—I. J. Paderewski A piano keyboard in enamel represents the minutes. The hour hand is in the form of a pen. The minute hand is like a conductor's baton. The second dial is marked with the twelve letters Polska-Padole, the Polish district in which Paderewski was born. Round the outside of the dial are notes of twelve phrases from twelve Paderewski compositions. In a smaller circle towards the centre are the notes of his famous Minuet

FOOTWEAR

For comfort, long wear and distinctive style, there are no better shoes than Flex Shoes! Guaranteed solid leather. Oxford shoe (illustrated). Rs. 6-8 per pair, all sizes.

J. J. SURATWALLA & SONS

MANGALDAS ROAD,

Lane opp. G. T. Hospital Bombay, 2.

Fair v. Unfair Methods Of Advertising

German Government Devises Measures To Check Abuses

(By ERNST REICHARD, President of the Council on Advertising set up by German Industry).

One of the factors that proved indispensable to the progress of modern business was the use of effective methods of advertising. Unfortunately, the increasing keenness of competition frequently tempted many advertisers to resort to methods incompatible with good manners and the principles of commercial honesty. Rival firms endeavoured to get the better of one another by advertising their products with exaggerated praise; and it happened but too often that the rules of fair play were ignored or brushed aside. As far as newspaper advertising was concerned, the inexperienced advertisers of small means were practically the only ones to pay the full charges as per tariff, whilst big firms who "knew the ropes" were able to obtain rebates up to 80 and even more per cent. In other words, the small advertiser paid part of the expenses incurred by his rivals in big business. Small wonder, therefore, that the general public viewed with distrust a good many of the advertisements that appeared in the public press and elsewhere. And how could it be otherwise when, for example, some ten or more hotels in a medium-sized town were described as "the leading house" or when a dozen or so remedies for the same ailment were advertised as "the only effective" ones?

Government Take A Hand

The legislation governing unfair competition proved insufficient to stop the evil. The courts could only act when they were appealed to. Small business men, however, were unwilling to run the risks and expenses involved in resort to legal proceedings. And when a large undertaking or a manufacturers' association brought an action against an offender, the judgment delivered usually applied to a specific case so clearly defined that no general validity could be claimed for it. Indeed, the court proceedings often proved very helpful to intending offenders, as the reasons given for the judge's decision showed them exactly how far they could go without technically transgressing the law.

Attempts were made every now and then to resort to help in order to check the worst abuses, but they did not result in any particular measure of success, this being due to the lack of proper co-ordination in respect of the organizations competent to deal with advertising and publicity matters. Even in the important domain of advertising German commodities abroad, a really central organ — such as has long been in existence in the United Kingdom and in the United States, where it has the status of a public authority - was lacking. Competition was practically unbridled in the sphere of fairs and exhibitions, these being for the most part organized for the purpose of satisfying local or private ambitions.

Council Set Up

The new German Government realized that genuine relief could only come from a specially constituted public body possessing far-reaching authority in connection with advertising. Thus, the Act passed on September 12th, 1933, provided that advertising in all its branches should be subjected to Government control and that the Council on advertising set up by the German Industries should exercise it.

The new legislation soon bore fruit. Uniform regulations were issued by the Council as early as November 1933 in connection with newspaper advertising. Every paper is now obliged to state accurately the number of copies of which each issue consists. Standard charges have been established for newspaper advertisements of all kinds, and the new sliding scales applicable to rebates have to be strictly complied with. The profession of advertising agents has been brought into close relationship with the publishers of the news-sheets, and such agents now receive a fixed commission, according to scale, from the publishers.

The general principles applicable to fairs and exhibitions were announced on March 21st, 1934. Henceforth, only such fairs, etc., will be permitted as can be shown to satisfy a general demand and to be of real use to their organizers. Regulations Governing posters were issued on June 1st, 1934, their tenor being similar to those applicable to newspaper advertising. With a view to preventing the disfigurement of rural scenery, it is now prohibited to do any outdoor categories of advertising, e.g., in picture theatres, calendars, directories, etc., will also be issued shortly.

Watchful Eye On Advertisements

The Council keeps a watchful eye on all advertisements and subjects them to careful control. Complaints addressed to it are thoroughly investigated without charge, even when it is found in the end that they were unjustified. The Council, of course, has no intention to hamper private initiative in the realm of advertising, and does not carry out its functions on bureaucratic lines. All it wants to do is to keep all advertising within the bounds of good taste, good manners and serupulous honesty. The staff employed by it is small in view of the large scope of its activities; and its expenditure is covered by the profits earned by its own advertising.

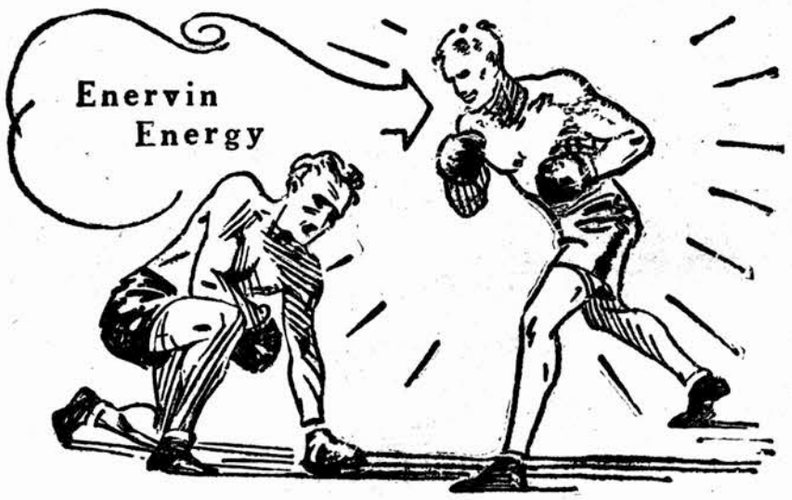
Foreigners having any business dealings with German undertakings, naturally share in the advantages resulting from the reorganization of advertising and publicity. It is, however, highly desirable that the evils and abuses referred to should like-wise be eliminated in the international field. To this end, the German section of the International Chamber of Commerce moved, on the occasion of that body's Paris meeting in June last, that a committee should be appointed and be charged with the task of investigating the whole position. The motion was agreed to, and there is every reason to believe that such an investigation on the part of the committee will be beneficial to all.

The steamer was only a few feet from the quay when there was a sudden commotion, and a man came running madly from the dock gates, shouting to the officials to wait a moment.

Without pausing in his stride, he flung his bag on to the boat, took a desperate leap, and landed on the deck with a crash.

"Good!" he gasped, as he was assisted to his feet. "Just did it. A few seconds later and I should have missed it."

"Missed it!" said one of the crew. "Do you realize that this boat is just coming in?"



WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

ENERVIN

TONIC WINE

"It MUST do you good"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

Enervin Agency:—Box No. 888 G. P. O. BOMBAY.

The Athenaeum: Most Exclusive Club In The World

(By HAROLD CONWAY).

Bravely does the statue of Apollo stand in the hall of the Athenaeum Club in Pall Mall looking at the vaulted ceiling. By thus looking upward the golden god is spared the unpleasant necessity of seeing non-members of the club.

Isaac Disraeli, father of Lord Beaconsfield, through some miracle succeeded in having his name inscribed on the membership roll of the Athenaeum. His famous son wanted to see him one day in the great library of the club. But though one may be Prime Minister and a novelist, one is a long way from being a member of the Athenaeum. "You have no right to be here, Sir!" were the words flung at him, "please leave the club!" Not often in his adventurous life did Disraeli have to take to flight like a burglar caught in the act.

1,200 Members Only

"This club was founded as an association of men famous through their scientific or artistic achievements, or who have rendered distinguished service to science, literature or art", thus runs the first paragraph of the club's constitution. And to be a member of the Athenaeum is worth more in England than so many orders or decorations. Membership is restricted to twelve hundred, and there is a waiting list of fifteen hundred candidates for election to the club. They can scarcely hope that their applications will be accepted before the expiry of from fifteen to twenty years. It is easily understandable that many ambitious fathers cause their offsprings' names to be entered on the waiting list of the Athenaeum immediately after entry in the baptismal register. But since a youngster of fifteen was once smuggled into the club, the committee was compelled to ordain that no candidate for membership can be under twenty-one.

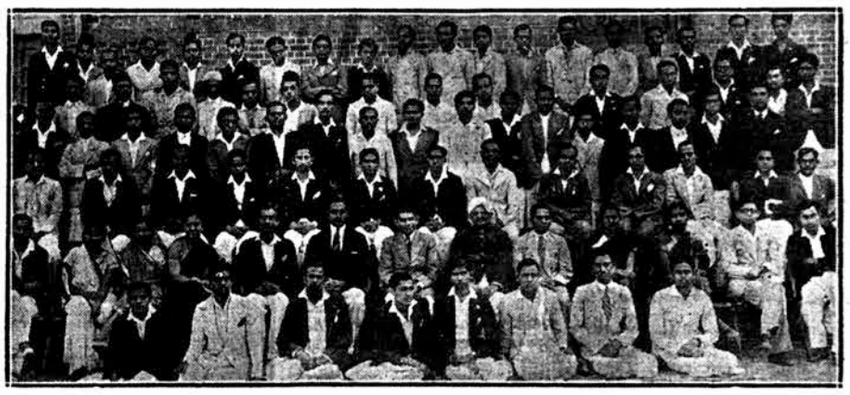
Many never attain membership. Scott and Shackleton died before they were accepted as members. They had to die as candidates for membership. So the club decided in exceptional cases to change its rigid regulations. Paragraph 11 of the constitution gives the committee power every year to elect as members "nine persons of special distinction in literature, art, science or the public service". Thus Joseph Conrad became a member in 1918 and John Galsworthy in 1920. Conan Doyle joined the club in 1901. Rudyard Kipling held the record of having attained the unprecedented honour of achieving membership of the club at the age of twenty-three. Thackeray wrote his "Vanity Fair" in the Athenaeum, Lord Lytton used enormous quantities of the club's stationery in writing his novels, Kipling peered through his gold-rimmed spectacles at his manuscript, Macaulay broke the sacred silence of the club's rooms by turning the pages of his controversial history. Charles Dickens created a large part of his immortal works in the Athenaeum, and Sir Walter Scott was its first president.

Although the Athenaeum is a social club it cannot be said that sociability is an outstanding characteristic of its members. There is a story that a new member one day collided with an older member in the hall of the club. The novice apologised profusely, whereupon the veteran burst into tears. "I have been a member of this club for thirty years", he said, "but this is the first time that anyone has spoken to me!"

Honour Declined

For a hundred years the Athenaeum has been the club of the elite of England. But even in tradition-loving England the Great War caused a revision and severe testing of accepted standards. Lord Kitchener was elected to membership of the club and declined the honour, Admiral Lord Jellicoe was elected and declined. Mr. Bonar Law, when Prime Minister, gave the committee to understand through an intermediary that he was not desirous of membership, although invited to join the club under Paragraph 11. These were severe rebuffs to the most exclusive club in the world!

The post-War generation does not pay the Athenaeum exaggerated respect. But it is uncertain whether the condemnation of its detractors springs from conviction, or whether they perhaps regard membership of the most exclusive club in the world as fruit which hangs too high up on the tree.



Members of the Baroda College Historical Association which is working in close co-operation with the Baroda Economic Association to solve the economic problems of the State.

Only for March

Half Price For Tonics For You

DATTA MAKARDHWAJ VATI NO. 3:—Best tonic for wealthy people. Lack of retention is a painful disease in men. People often use wrong kinds of medicines to cure it. This medicine is an aphrodisiac, tonic as well as remover of lack of retention. It contains no injurious drug. Price Rs. 8 for 16 pills, sample Re. 1 for 2 pills. A cheaper medicine for the same purpose is Aksir No. 12. Its Price is Rs. 3 for 60 pills sample 20 pills 1|-.

AKSIR NO. 16:—An all round constitutional tonic; rejuvinates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain, liver, kidneys etc. It cures polyuria, and stops phosphates, urates etc., passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments. Price Rs. 4 for 32 pills; Rs. 2 for 16 pills. Those who cannot buy this can send for AKSIR NO. 34 (a). Its price for 32 pills is Rs. 2 and sample -|8|- for 8 pills.

AKSIR NO. 49:—It is a tonic producing natural retentive power. Its strengthening effect is generally felt after 6 hours. Price Rs. 7 for 32 pills sample 4 pills Re. 1.

GULDANA:—This is in powder form. It is given to those who suffer from sexual complaints accompanied with constipation. It removes constipation and cures Spermatorrhoea Price Re. 1 for 15 tolas.

AKSIR NO. 26, GOLD BHASMA:—Tones up the whole system brain and heart and is also a sexual tonic. Price 1st quality Rs. 80 per tola, 1 masha Rs. 7. Second quality Rs. 40 per tola. (25 per cent. concession will be allowed on 1st quality and 10 per cent. on II quality).

AKSIR NO. 39:—This Tonic is for the debilitated and worn-out body. It builds the muscles, strengthens the brain, removes headache, giddiness, dullness of sight, weakness of memory caused by nervous exhaustion and wastage of bodily fluid and cures these diseases too if they are present. Price Rs. 2 for 20 tolas, sample As. 8.

AKSIR NO. 45:—When the feebleness comes just before or after commencing, this medicine has a good effect. Price is Re. 1.

AKSIR NO. 53 (a):—Prepared only from herbs, produces natural retention and imparts vigour. Dose 1 to 2 pills. Price Rs. 2 for 40 pills, sample -|8|-.

AKSIR NO 12:—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative. Like other medicines it does not affect the potency, but along with increases it. Price Rs. 3 for 60 pills sample 20 pills Re. 1.

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION SEND FOR

TILA NO. 14:—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives sufficient strength and vigour to them. Price Rs. 6, Sample Rs. 3.

Manager AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, No. 27, LAHORE.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

During the last week, we had two big holidays: the Holi and the Idd. Many of my sisters and brothers sent me greetings on these occasions, and I heartily thank and gladly reciprocate the same wishes to them.

Do you know what Holi is? The great story we hear of Prahlad and Hiranyakasyapu apart, Holi also has a significance of Spring Festival—the Festival of Colours, representing all joy and happiness.

It is, indeed, therefore, that any fun you play with anybody during this season is excusable—for, who can dare to mar the moods of mirth and merriment! Let our jokes, however, be healthy and really good: Thus only can we keep up the spirit of the season.

"Two for an Anna."
(Photo by M. H. Atit).

Similarly, the Idd brings the message of all joy and pleasure. Children put on new clothes and feel so jolly. May all of us remain ever happy, even as we are during this season—Yes, do not forget to feel happy, and make others also happy!

* * * *

SWADESHI—A STEP TO SWARAJ.

(By Mr. K. B. Golwala).

One night last month in a restaurant, I met an American youth, who had been in India only two months, yet had been so imbued with our fight for freedom that the first question he asked me, after the initial greetings, was: "Are you a Nationalist?" I answered: "If you ask a person 'Do you feel for your country?', what do you expect him to say?"

This was a good enough answer to give to a foreigner, but when we went to the office of "The Bombay Chronicle" and met some young men who were taking an active part in the national struggle, my friend repeated the above story to them, at which one of them smiled and said: "In India, a nationalist is one who 'works' for the movement."

To merely feel for one's own country is so spontaneous, automatic or mechanical, that if one did not do so, he would not be a human being. I would not be a true Indian, if I did not care for my country. Patriotism is one of the most natural yet ennobling instincts of man. It is born with you and when it is developed within you, it lifts you up till you feel as if your soul is soaring in the sky.

Anyone can feel for his country. The real thing was to work for it. My American friend had told me: "I envy you, young Indians. You are born at a time when you can do so much for your country. You have to play your part in procuring Swarajya. There is nothing for us Americans to do. Our liberty has been won. We have just to enjoy it."

That set me thinking. What could I do for my country? Join the Congress? What then? I have neither the enthusiasm nor the energy to play a prominent part in the movement. Later, when we were at the headquarters of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, all of a sudden, I found myself feeling that the eyes of all around me were on me, because I was wearing foreign clothes, while they were all in pure Khadi. It seemed to me that an invisible finger was pointing towards me, accusing me of being found guilty of betraying my own nation. I was so ashamed, I shrank within myself.

All at once, an idea occurred to me. To do my bit towards my country by practising Swadeshi. This was not much; it is the least that any Indian can do, but it is enough to make a start with, for the time being at least, till "the call" comes.

Swadeshi is not a practice which should follow Swarajya; it is one of the most important factors which can contribute to bring about Swarajya. Because, in order to be politically independent, a country ought to be partly at least economically independent. India has "the stuff" within its boundaries to be almost self-sufficient. It is upto us Indians to realise that and try our hardest to achieve it.

I feel that to make a habit of Swadeshi is the special privilege of people who have not the aptitude of playing a leading part in the struggle. Among them are members of my own community: the Parsis. Then, there are those who are debarred by circumstances from taking an active interest in the movement. I am referring to the school-children. But the section of Indians that can do most in this direction, are the women, because, in their hands is usually left most of the shopping of the home. Swadeshi is the only way by which all these persons can do something for their country.

Let me suggest a system of starting Swadeshi. There is no need of discarding all foreign clothes and belongings. Most Indians cannot afford to do that. But whenever you go out to buy a new piece of material, see that it is made in India. Never mind, if you have to walk a mile to get an Indian pencil. You must be able to resist the temptation of buying an extremely cheap article, even in case you can get it for a ridiculously low price, if it is foreign. Think of two things. First, that in buying it, you are forsaking the interests of your own country and delaying the first day of Swarajya. But if you cannot be idealistic, forward the practical argument that the stuff will not last, and hence, is not worth its price on the whole. Stand for Indian and durability.

Form the principle of buying Indian, whenever available, and adhere to it. I realise this is rather difficult. That is why I would not want you to take a vow, never again to buy anything foreign, at all costs. That would be too great a responsibility for an average human being. So we will practise Swadeshi 'as far as possible.'

Even if there is only one person in every Indian home, who believes in the gospel of Swadeshi, his influence can achieve much more for the cause than can be imagined. A worker in this minor movement must be willing to bear the brunt of inconvenience, by offering to go and buy the things, which even other people in the house want; and hardly any Indian would be reluctant to accept suitable Indian substitutes if someone else brings them for him. Then, every time others in the home get foreign articles, they should be reminded of their duty and of the wrong that they are doing to their own country, and their consciousness is bound to be awakened after some time.

These days, the market has been flooded with Indian articles, so much so that you can get all your necessities made in India, and almost all your luxuries also. A glance through the advertisement columns of a leading newspaper will give you an idea of the variety of Indian materials one can buy for all the different spheres of use. To make this experience interesting, I would ad-

The Chinese celebrated their New Year recently. Their way of celebrating this occasion is just the same as Divali of the Hindus: Here are two Chinese children—and their dog too—wishing you the best of health and happiness throughout their New Year.

A Cup and a Saucer.
(Drawn by Sis. Sushila V. Motwane).

vise experimenting on the various makes of the same article in order to select one which would suit your taste as well as your purse; and there are so many types of every article that you are sure of finding one, whatever your taste and the size of your pocket.

And so, I close with a wish that this little pen-product of mine, might induce, at least, some of its readers to think the thing over and resolve to try the idea, in his or her own humble way, for the sake of Swarajya.

* * * *

THE BEST SIX DOCTORS.

(By Bro: Narain R. Chatlani).

The best six doctors anywhere—
And no one can deny it—
Are Sunshine, Water, Rest and Air,
And Exercise and Diet.
These six will gladly attend,
If only you are willing,
Your ills they'll mend,
Your cares they'll tend,
And charge you not a Shilling.

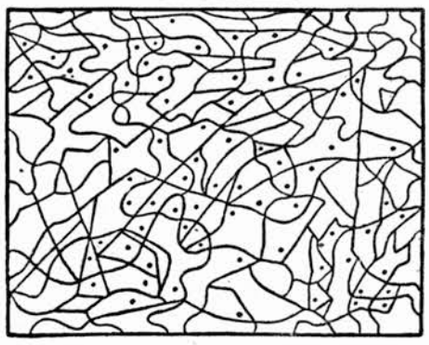
Don't you ever fight like this in the streets, boys!

RIDDLES FOR FUN.

(Sent By Bro: J. P. Antia).

Q: Why are tall people more lazy than short ones?
A: Because they are always longer in bed.
Q: Why is a fishmonger greedy?
A: Because his business makes him sell fish (selfish).
Q: What is that when you knock one eye, only nose is left?
A: Noise.
Q: What is the difference between a wet day and a lion distracted with tooth-ache?
A: One is pouring with rain, while the other is roaring with pain.

PRIZE COMPETITION



Shade in all the little dotted sections with your pencil, and see what happens. Send us your attempts, all boys and girls studying upto Matric, mentioning your age and full address, within a fortnight from to-day. Those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must write their Certificate Number, others should enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Children of the same household class or neighbourhood may send their entries under one cover, addressed to: Dada — "Gulistan," Khar, Bombay.

CAN YOU FIND IT?

These two dogs are on the trail of a big bear. They must be near sighted or something because the bear is right here before their eyes. Can you find its entire body?

Q: Why are cats unskilful surgeons?
A: Because they mew till late (mutilate) and destroy patience (patients).
Q: Why is the letter "F" like a banana skin?
A: Because it makes "all" "fall."
Q: If a chicken could talk why would it always swear?
A: Because it would only use fowl language (foul language).
Q: Why is a plum cake like the sea?
A: Because they both contain a lot of currents (currants).
Q: If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would it be?
A: Sin (I in it and U taken out).

* * * *

THE DISAPPEARING COIN.

(Sent by Sis: Dhan Divatia.)

Here is a good trick for which you will require a length of soft wire, two sheets of white paper, a handkerchief and a small coin. Before showing the trick to your friends make the following "secret" preparations. Bend the wire into a spiral of six rings. The first circle can be made by bending the wire round the top of a teacup. Fix the loose end and bend the long length of wire into five circles, each circle being smaller than the previous one, thus making a cone-shaped spiral. Place the large circle of the spiral over a sheet of white paper and mark round the base of the wire, with a pencil. Cut the circle and fix it with gum to the wire, clipping off any rough edges. Place the second sheet of paper on the table and stand the spiral, paper side downwards, on the sheet of paper.

You are now ready to show the trick. Take a coin and place it on the paper near the spiral; cover the wire with a handkerchief. While chatting to your friends about the trick tilt the spiral and handkerchief and slip it over the coin. Wave your hands over the spiral, remove the handkerchief, and the coin will be out of sight.

* * * *

CURIOSITY CORNER COLLECTIONS

(By Bro: Jacob Issac.)

(1) A copper tea kettle has been made out of a single cent by Henry Schmitz Naugatuch, Conn.

(2) There are over two million boy scouts in the world.

(3) The longest English word is said to be:—
ANTIDISESTABLISHMENTARIANISM.

(4) The human heart beats 100,000 times every 24 hours.

(5) A man by name Johann Masslinger the legless man walked on his hand from Vienna to Paris 871 miles in 55 days.

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

(Sent by Bro. M. K. Memmon.)

Teacher: (Stopping two latecomers) "Why are you so late Mahomed?"

Mahomed: "Sir, I was dreaming all night that I was on my way to Busrah, and I overslept, sir."

Teacher: (Turning to the second) "And what is your excuse?"

Ahmed: "If you please, sir, I went to see Mahomed off to Busrah."

* * * *

Teacher: "Why is our language called the "Mother Tongue?"

Scholar: "Because father never gets a chance to use it."

* * * *

Nephew: Uncle, last night I dreamt that you gave me a rupee."

Uncle: "Yes, you are a good boy —keep it."

* * * *

Mr. Gopal couldn't go to sleep with the light on. So he told his servant, "Rama, will you just put off the light. I simply can't go to sleep."

Rama: "Sir, you had better close your eyes."

Mr. Gopal: "Allright, you devil, stop the fan, I am feeling so cold."

Rama: "Why don't you cover yourself up with that quilt, sir?"

Mr. Gopal: You lazy beggar, now shut that door up, I'll smash your brain."

Rama: "You see, sir, I have done two things, if you do the third one, that will be best."

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

It is no use delaying any more in joining the great brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association. Please send for full particulars and the enrolment form to-day, mentioning your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

As I have said in the March issue of "Pushpa"—The Children's Own Paper,—you will find some of the articles sent to us for that journal appearing in this corner. Thus by and bye, all matter sent by children will be published either in the "Pushpa" or this Corner: Only every one has to wait for his or her turn.

Please address all communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar,—BOMPAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Queen Joanna of Bulgaria amusing and laughing with the babies of an orphanage which she visited in Sofia recently.

News From Far & Near

LAW OF CROSSWORD PUZZLES

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-Secretary, Home Office, was questioned in the House of Commons on the legality of newspaper crossword puzzles. He replied:

"The question whether any particular competition is unlawful is a legal question which can be decided only by a competent court in the light of the particular facts.

"The Home Secretary does not see his way to propose legislation for the purpose of legalising all competitions of the kind referred to."

BRITONS RETURN A GERMAN FLAG.

Four German and two French ex-soldiers were recently the guests of the British Legion at Swansea. At the dinner given in their honour, a German flag captured during the war, was handed back to the German delegation. The flag, which bore signs of battle, had been presented to the British Legion by a Welsh officer.

LANDLADIES "TRAIN" FOR THE OLYMPIAD

Foreign Guests May Eat As They Do At Home

German land-ladies are once more visiting cookery schools to learn something of international cooking, so that their most particular guests may feel themselves at home. The first classes for land-ladies of Berlin and district have just been started. The gastronomic time-table is very varied and it is hoped that the wishes of all visitors to the Olympaid will be satisfied The "students" are learning how to roast, bake, fry and grill meat and fish, how to prepare vegetables and egg dishes as they are cooked in other countries. The classes, however, are neither dull nor dry, for the question of beer and wine is also dealt with.

The Olympiad participant, living in the new Olympic village, will be regaled on his national food, but his countryman, who accompanies him as a spectator, will be able when he returns home to say "One can have home food in Germany." The restaurants have seen to that. In addition, 40 prospective land-ladies of Berlin and Brandenburg are learning things at the cooking stove.

PATENTEX

KNOWN FOR A QUARTER CENTURY

The only recognised preparation against conception, scientifically prepared specially for the tropical conditions of India—All boxes, only bearing label with autograph signature of the Sole Indian Distributors, are genuine.

Per Tube Rs. 3-8-0.

Obtainable at all leading chemists.

MALGHAM BROS.,

26, Old Custom House Road, FORT: BOMBAY.

WORLD'S WATERFALLS

A Marvel Of Brazil Which Remains "Unhonoured And Unsung"

An Irishman and his wife were taken to see Niagara for the first time. That night the good lady could not sleep for thinking about it. She explained to her annoyed husband that her restlessness was caused by her wonder at such masses of water falling every moment over the cliff. But all he remarked, as he gruffly told her to go to sleep, was: "Well, pwhat's to prevent it?"

Well, nothing perhaps—except the ice! It was recently reported in the Press that the American falls had been reduced to a trickle by thousands of acres of ice. Even the mighty Canadian (Horseshoe) falls were greatly depleted in volume after struggling through the ice-field.

This is not the first time, as Mr. Edward C. Rashleigh reminds us in "Among the Waterfalls of the World" (Jarrolds). In 1848, owing to an ice block, the American falls were dry, and, in the words of an eye-witness, "the Canadian falls were a mere shadow of their former selves, a few threads or streams of water only falling over the edge. People, fearful every moment of an onrush of water from upstream, walked in the channels where, up to that time, the foot of man had never trod. . . . . All day this phenomenon lasted, but by night the sun's rays and the pressure of Lake Erie's waters had made inroads on the icy dam, and during the night the barrier was swept away. By the next morning the river again rushed by in its might, and its roar once more proclaimed that Niagara had resumed its sway."

Similar occurrences, on a smaller scale, took place in 1903, 1909, and 1912.

A Vexed Question

Mr. Rashleigh, who must be the world's foremost authority on waterfalls, refuses to attempt to answer the vexed question: "Which is the greatest waterfall in the world?" They vary so enormously according to the season that it is impossible to place them in order of precedence. At exceptionally high water the Iguazu Falls in South America will greatly exceed Niagara in flow, and at low water both the Iguazu and the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia may have a lesser flow than even a moderately high Thames flood. We are apt to forget, too, that Europe has some considerable falls. The Harspranget, on the Lulea River in Sweden, may in its maximum discharge exceed the mean flow at the Victoria Falls. Norway and Iceland also possess falls no less formidable.

Mr. Rashleigh's favourite waterfall is in Brazil. "Were I given the choice," he writes, "of seeing just one of the great waterfalls, I think I should certainly decide on Paulo Affonso. . . . Of all the great waterfalls in the world there is none that is so protean in its diversity; none whose compressed and surging mass inspires awe in so great an extent as this."

Unhonoured And Unsung

Yet, he complains, "this marvel of north-eastern Brazil remains unhonoured and unsung, and in the innumerable books which have been compiled about South America during the last forty years it is usually dismissed in a few lines or with a bare mention."

Judging by the photographs in the book, it is certainly a marvellous and lovely sight. But so are they all; the book is lavishly illustrated, and the photographs give one some slight idea of the wonders that Mr. Rashleigh describes so enthusiastically and well. And if Paulo Affonso is his favourite I imagine that he will never forget the Aughrabies Falls on the Orange River in South Africa—for in visiting them he had a narrow escape from drowning.—"John O' London's Weekly."

HUGE FORTUNE OR STAGE CAREER

Choice Before Girl In Father's Will

Mr. Charles Richard Steele, of the Drive, Belmont, Surrey, a City solicitor, left a large share of his fortune of £63,919 in trust for his daughter, Betty Muriel—but she will receive nothing if she becomes an actress

Mr. Steele stated in his will that his daughter had intimated her intention to go on the stage, which was altogether contrary to his wishes.

"Should she," he wrote in a codicil, "give in public any performance by way of acting, singing, dancing, playing any musical instrument, or giving any performance with a view to its being broadcast or reproduced by cinematograph or gramophone process, the life interest given to her shall cease, and during the residue of her life the income of her share shall be paid to the British Home for Incurables, Putney."

Mr. A. Leslie Smith, partner in the firm of Francis Miller and Steele said yesterday that Mr. Steele had no antipathy to the stage, but made the codicil when his daughter, at the age of seventeen, told him she intended to go in for a stage career.

TELEVISION NOW TECHNICALLY COMPLETE

Television is technically complete.

This remarkable claim was made by Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, who is probably better qualified to discuss the subject than any other living person. Russian born, he is now director of the electronic research laboratory of the R.C.A.-Victor Co. of America, and is in Europe to investigate recent television progress. He is the chief inventor of:

The iconoscope, or television camera; the electron multiplier, a valve capable of amplifying up to 10,000,000 times; and the image tube, used in conjunction with infra-red rays to reveal invisible living cells to the viologist.

"The remaining problem," Dr Zworykin said "is to put television into commercial form. The next steps are to simplify receiving apparatus and reduce its cost."

"What would you like sonny?" "A twopenny bar of chocolate and fourpence change, and dad will give you the sixpence tomorrow."

SHOT BY OWN ROBOT

A mechanical man made of iron which has been "performing" with a revolver at the exhibition at San Diego (California) was firing at a target when it turned round and shot its creator, Mr. Henry May, in the head. The robot's maker is recovering.

The nervous-looking man was applying for a job.

'I think I shall be able to suit all your requirements, sir," he said.

The manager, after looking at his references, shook his head.

"I am afraid you are wrong", he replied. "We are wanting a single man."

The applicant's eyes nearly popped out of his head.

"But," he gulped, "when I applied yesterday, you said you wanted a married man!"

"I'm sorry," said the manager, "it must have been a mistake."

"Mistake!" shouted the applicant. "It's all very well to sit there and say it's a mistake. What am I to do? You see, I went straight out and got married!"

But Yaffi's hair restorer came as a relief! Bald patches disappeared; brittle hair grew strong again—thick and glossy! It toned and soothed the scalp and fixed hair beautifully. Does not stain sari, hat or fingers.

YAFFI'S 12 Oz. Bot. Rs. 4/-

HAIR RESTORER Postage extra.

Stockist:

Chimanlal Chunilal & Co.,

Chemists, Princess St., BOMBAY.

Manufacturer G.A.B. YAFFI.

SWIMMING STADIUM AT OLYMPIAD

Berlin's Arrangements To Seat 20,000 Spectators

(BY WERNER MARCH, ARCHITECT, R. D. A.)

One of the most interesting sights on the extensive grounds of the XI. Olympic Games in Berlin is the big Swimming-pool Stadium, which lies a little to the north of the principal Olympia Stadium. The following brief article describes the arrangement of this swimming-pool, and how it is fitted out.

The main portion of the Berlin Olympic Stadium which is to be devoted to water sports, is the 50-meter long by 20-meter wide tank for the swimming races. This length of 50 meters was a requirement of the International Swimming League. As 100 meters is the shortest swimming race scheduled on the Olympic programme, this 50-meter-tank has the advantage over a 100-meter tank, that the start and finish take place at the same point. The enormous concrete stands will accommodate nearly 20,000 spectators, and they are so built with reference to the tank that every race or other swimming exhibition can be easily seen by all.

The diving tank is distinct from the swimming tank, and its dimensions are 20 meters square. By having the two tanks separate, the carrying through of the various water-sport events according to schedule will be much simplified, as was not the case at the Los Angeles Games. Furthermore, it goes without saying that the diving tank must be deeper than the tank for swimming races. The latter, therefore, has a uniform depth of two meters, whereas the former is 4.50 meters deep, which is considered the minimum depth for a dive from a height of 10 meters.

Diving Platform

On the north side of the diving tank stands the concrete diving tower, equipped with two spring-boards at the height of one meter, and two at the height of three meters, for the fancy diving. Besides these, there are diving platforms at the height of 5 meters and 10 meters for the high dives. Between the diving tank and the main swimming pool there is a run-way planking 3 meters in width, to be used as a take-off for the swimming races. A very sensible and practical arrangement has been constructed for the convenience of the umpires of the water-polo matches. This consists of a running-board 80 centimeters wide, which extends the whole length of the pool on the west side, and at a depth of one meter below the level of the edge of the pool. This arrangement permits the umpire to follow the game with the greatest accuracy at close range.

The swimming-race course will be marked off into eight separate spaces, by means of cork-lines strung from end to end of the pool. For the back-stroke swimmers, overhead lines hung with pendants will be strung over the eight tracks. The marking out of the 28 x 18 meter water-polo field has also been arranged for. The centre line, as well as the two-and four-meter lines will be designated by coloured discs set into the side walls of the pool near its upper edge. The centre of the field will be further marked by a floating ball, which during the game is attached to the bottom of the tank by a specially made contrivance.

Continuous Fresh Water Supply

Both tanks will be kept continuously supplied with fresh water from the Berlin city water supply and in order to keep this water clear at all times, a system of automatic filtration, through which the water may be continually passed, has been installed. The water can be kept so clear and transparent by this means, that it is possible to read the head-lines of a newspaper lying at the bottom of the tank. The clearness of the water will be further enhanced by the glazed white tiling with which the interior of the tank is lined.

Grand Stands For Spectators

The two grand stands for spectators, one on either side of the tanks, are 11.50 meters high, and 86 meters long, and stand at a distance of 6 meters from the edges, so as to leave an ample passage-way for officials, etc. The stands together can readily accommodate from 18,000 to 20,000 spectators. Under the grand stands are completely equipped dressing-rooms, shower-baths, and massage rooms. Here are also located a post office and telephones, and a tunnel leads from here to the main Olympia Stadium.

The quickest skater in the world is M. Baliangrud, Norwegian, who (extreme right) won for the third time among 41 contestants of 11 countries in Devos, Switzerland. Next one is from the U.S.A.

Solve the Anagrams

HERE is an entirely new form of word puzzle, a form of anagram that combines the features of several kinds of letter transposals. It is not difficult of solution as there are ample clues.

In the first quatrain the seven-lettered word which is defined as THE WHOLE, contains no letters that are duplicated. Seven five-lettered words, each one beginning with a different letter and containing only letters in the basic word, are defined in the following seven couplets. If you solve these words you should have no difficulty in determining the original word defined as THE WHOLE.

A dignified man THE WHOLE should be,
And not be considered his party's tool;
And yet there is one, from the papers we see,
Who serves as exception to prove the rule.

1.
In the days to come we'll find every one
Must ***** for every wrong he has done.

2.
That Eric was a ***** we know;
The books of History tell us so.

3.
Men who ***** and think they're deep
Oft put their audience to sleep.

4.
To the crossword fan it isn't news
To say ***** is known as a Muse.

5.
Dear lady, ***** your furs or you'll find
The mischievous moths are most unkind.

6.
And your coat its fur will shed, you'll see,
As you will your ***** and say, ah me!

7.
The critic's *****, it's my belief,
Is what we oft apply to beef.

Magic Flowers

GET a cardboard tube eight inches long and make two lids consisting of two large disks of paper. Hold the disks or lids in position at opposite ends of the cardboard tube with two rubber bands.

Cut another disk of cardboard to fit inside the tube and divide the tube into two equal parts.

Paint the inside of each half of the tube with black paint. Place a few real flowers in one section, replace the lid and close the lid on the other end of the tube.

To perform the trick remove the lid from the empty end of the tube, and show the inside of the tube to the spectators. As this is painted black, they are unable to judge the depth of the tube, and will think that the whole tube is empty.

The magician takes a few seeds and announces that he will make the seeds change into flowers, then he puts the seeds in the magic tube; waves his hand over it; counts from one to ten; removes the lid, and produces the flowers.

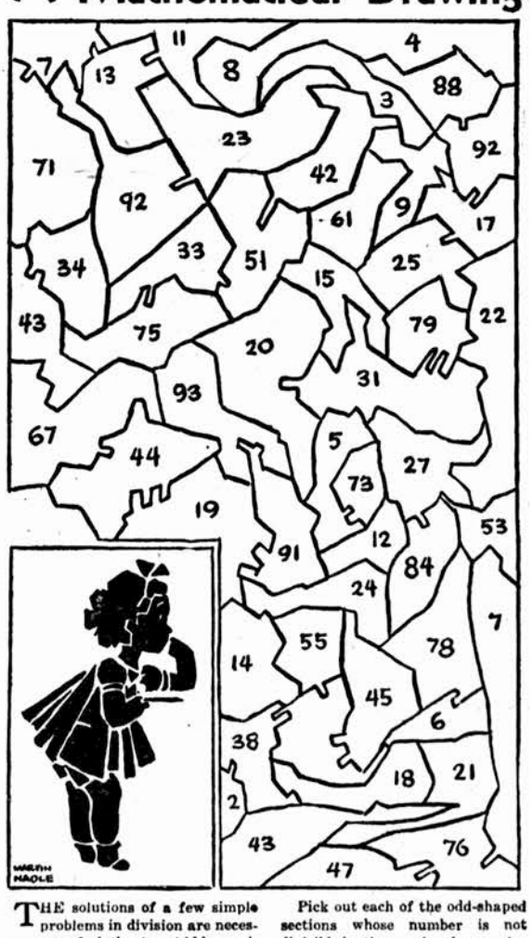
A Coin Trick

FOR this trick you need a glass, two saucers and a coin.

Put the coin in the glass, fill it with water and set it on one of the saucers. Then challenge your audience to remove the coin without touching the glass.

When the spectators give up, you accomplish the feat as follows: Cover the glass with the second saucer, and quickly invert the glass. Hold the glass vertically between the saucers until all the water runs out and let the coin drop out of the glass.

A Mathematical Drawing

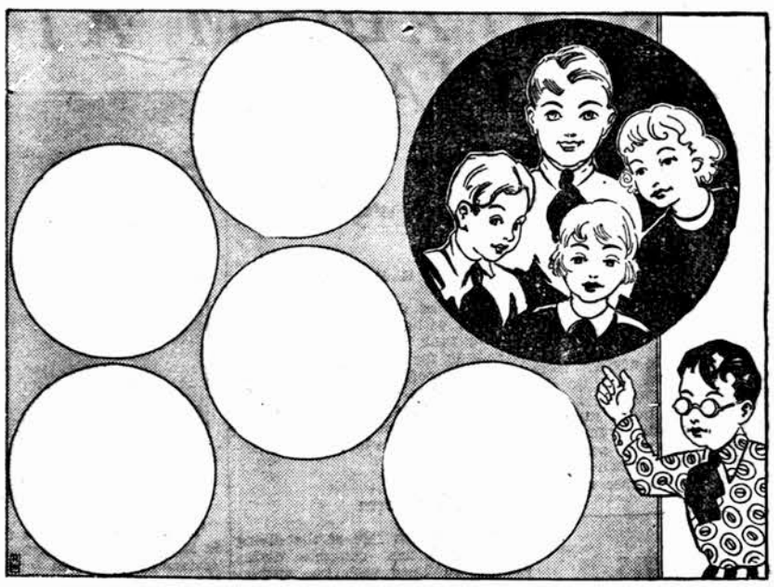


THE solutions of a few simple problems in division are necessary to find the two hidden animals in this maze. Proceed as follows:

Pick out each of the odd-shaped sections whose number is not divisible by three, color the remaining sections and the silhouettes of the two animals will be formed.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 40.)

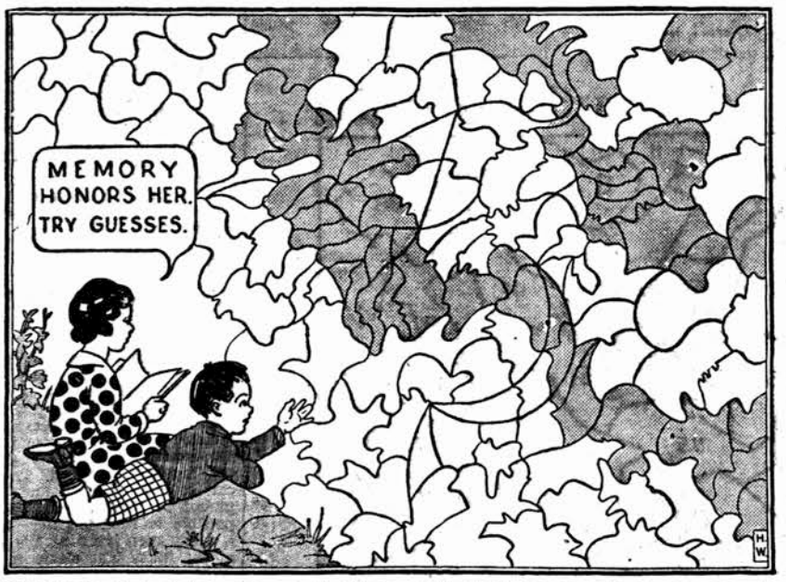
Free! Free!!
The interesting book Vaidya Vidya useful alike both to men & women, sent gratis & post free.
Madan Manjari Pharmacy
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).



Secret rites of the Young Arctic Explorers' Association were in full swing, when one of the members chanced to glance up at the single circular window of the assembly hall. To his consternation, he beheld several pairs of eyes gazing at the mysterious ceremonies. To drive these curious faces away, was out of the question for, unless a guard was posted outside the window, the prying spectators would return. And the Association could not spare any of its fold for sentry duty at the present time.

Puzzle Pete suggested that they tack something across the window, but the only material available was five large cardboard disks. As these had to be tacked on one at a time, the problem of completely covering the window was no easy one, for, no matter how the boys placed the disks, there was always a peep-hole left. Finally Pete, himself, descended from the president's chair and covered the opening with the cardboards.

Cut out the white disks and mount them on stiff paper. Try placing them on the large circular picture so as to completely cover it without even the black outline showing. The disks must be placed on the picture one at a time and must not be shifted after they are placed. It is no stunt at all to cover the round part of the drawing which contains the heads of the four curious peepers by shifting the disks, but try to do it by not moving them after they are placed.



WHAT DO THE CHILDREN SEE?

Betty and Bob have a favorite spot on the top of a high hill from which they can overlook the valley. Here they find amusement in sitting and gazing at the fantastic shapes created by the clouds which scurry across the blue heavens.

So it was, one day, that they beheld a wonderful sight and saw depicted in the sky an occurrence of which they had just been reading. If you scan the cloud maze, you may be able to trace in outline the spectacular appearance.

Do not think that this extraordinary sight has gone to Betty's head. The cryptic remark she is uttering, is made up of the letters of the title of the book Betty is reading and from which the hidden scene is taken.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40.)

PRISONS WITHOUT WALLS OR GUARDS

Soviet Russia Conducts Remarkable Experiment

The Soviet Government is conducting the remarkable experiment of turning 4,000 of the hardest-bitten criminals in the country into decent citizens. (writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Sunday Express").

The reclamation colony in the heart of a forest at Bolshevo, thirty-eight miles from Moscow, was established in 1929 by Felix Dzershinsky, the then chief of the dreaded Secret Police.

SLEPT IN SHED.

He gathered together a few of the worst criminals in Russia, took them to Bolshevo where there was practically nothing but a wooden shed for them to sleep in, and said to them:

"We are giving you a chance of building up a new life. Keep your promise and we will keep ours."

Bolshevo is now a township of 3,500 men and 500 women living in comfortable houses, with wide streets, large factories, cafes, a hospital, an arts club, a theatre a stadium and a day nursery.

In the past seven years hundreds of men and women who have passed through the colony have left with full rights of citizenship restored.

So successful has the experiment proved that similar colonies are being established by the Soviet authorities in all parts of the country.

ELECTED BY MEN.

The most remarkable feature about the Bolshevo colony composed as it is of the snub-nosed, cauliflower-eared scum of the penitentiaries, is that there is only one direct representative of the Government there.

He acts as secretary and adviser to the governing committee, which is elected from their own number by the men themselves.

There are no guards, no prison cells, and no warders.

When Bolshevo was started there were no horses, carts or even wheel-barrows. All the work had to be done with the hands.

A DEBT REPAID.

The first task was the clearing of the ground.

In a few months the Government, when satisfied that the men were trying their best, gave them a credit for tools.

That debt has been repaid, and now all transactions within the settlement, and purchases from outside, are paid for in cash.

There is only one passport to membership of the settlement.

A man or a woman eligible to enter it must be a criminal of the worst class, deprived of the rights of citizenship.

In that category a person in Russia has hitherto been condemned to a lower life than the beasts of the farmyard.

The one impetus which a man has to reform is the restoration of his civil rights.

When that is achieved a man has the choice of leaving the colony or remaining in it.

PREFER TO REMAIN.

Hundreds, especially those who have been married either to women in the camp or to the daughters of neighbouring peasantry, have left.

But the majority prefer to remain, and at the present time the camp secretary Arkadj Ivanovitch was one of the original batch of criminals brought to it by Dzershinsky in 1929.

Bolshevo has its own recruiting commission, which visits all the penitentiaries of the Soviet Union once a year.

The commission explains what the settlement stands for.

Only volunteers from the lowest criminal ranks are accepted; and the only pledge that is asked of them is Dzershinsky's admonition to the first colonists: "You keep your promise and we shall keep ours."

Extraordinary Measuring Instruments

Professor Kelnat has recently delivered a lecture in Berlin on the subject of modern measuring instruments. Thanks to newly discovered materials and processes, electrical instruments have now reached a pitch of sensitiveness, precision and reliability that approaches perfection. They are capable of recording measurements at great distance and their exactitude gives them a foremost place. Professor Kelnath demonstrated a few of these interesting technical devices to show how closely they are related to modern factory methods. There are instruments capable of registering time to a thirty-millionth of a second, there are others by means of which it is possible to hear grass growing, there are scales which weigh to the ten-thousandth part of a milligram and there are oscillograph which follow the procedure of one-milliardth of a second.

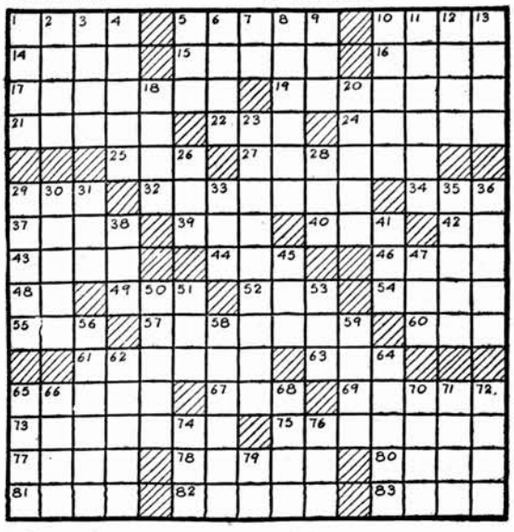
The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Reign.
5—Dance.
10—What country is the world's largest producer of sugar?
14—Egyptian sacred bull.
15—Otherwise called.
16—Egg-shaped.
17—Where is Glacier National Park?
19—Hermit.
21—Jeer.
22—Frozen water.
24—Actor's parts.
25—Smart blow.
27—What Greek goddess was identified with the Roman Minerva?
29—Waste piece of cloth.
32—What English political economist is considered the father of the utilitarians?
34—Uncooked.
37—Goddess of discord
39—Exclamation.

VERTICAL

1—Engines of war.
2—Preposition.
3—Distance between two points.
4—Chemical compound.
5—Convert into leather.
6—Mountains in Turkestan.
7—Symbol for nickel.
8—What knight of the Round Table was champion of the Lady Lynette?
9—A monosaccharide.
10—What port is the northern terminus of the Panama Canal?
11—Pertaining to a lobe in the soft palate.
12—Foundation.
13—Beverages.
18—Street urchin.
20—Syrupy liqueur.
23—What empress ruled Russia after the death of Peter the Great?
26—Liveliness (slang).
28—Son of Noah.



40—Encountered.
42—Egyptian sun god
43—Not any.
44—Marry.
46—Dill.
48—Printer's measure.
49—Humor.
52—Prominent ridge in cloth.
54—Cause of ruin.
55—Existed.
56—Where is the University of Wisconsin?
58—Established value.
61—Occur.
63—Entreat.
65—Remove facial hair
67—Novel.
69—Change.
73—In what legendary city was the Round Table?
75—That which is behind.
77—More than.
78—Who wrote "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"?
80—Short lance.
81—Occident.
82—Mine entrance.
83—Gaelic.
29—Rejuvenate.
30—Smell.
31—Alcoholic beverage.
33—At this time.
35—Sphere of action.
36—Liquid.
38—Join with stitches.
41—Small flap.
45—Roman underworld deity.
47—Short sleep.
50—Urge forward.
51—Strike lightly.
53—Cut the hair short.
56—Disgraces.
57—Having slight depressions.
59—Approach.
62—Ward off.
64—Slide.
65—Flat-bottomed boat.
66—Possess.
68—Desire.
70—Rip.
71—Makes a mistake.
72—Network.
74—Eggs.
76—Thing; in law.
79—Japanese measure.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

Puzzle of the See-Saw

ALEX, Bertha, Clarence, Doris and Evelyn are playing on a seesaw, when they decide to see in how many different ways they can keep the plank in a horizontal position. They find that the teeter is in balance, when:

Alex and Bertha are on one end of the plank and Clarence on the other end.

Bertha and Clarence on one end with Doris on the other.

Alex and Clarence on one end and Evelyn on the other.

Clarence is the only one of the children who knows his weight. He weighs 45 pounds.

What is the total weight of the five children?

Conundrums

WHAT word of six letters can be given the opposite meaning merely by transposing its third and fourth letters?

2. What two trees have no leaves or roots and cannot be climbed?

3. What kind of a rock is not a rock at all?

4. What can everyone see where he is not and where he never will be and yet everyone when in the self-same place always can see it?

5. In what way are a lazy boy and cake batter alike?

6. Why is the letter R most important to time?

Game of "Eyes"

TO play the game of "Eyes" divide the players into two sides of equal numbers. Hang up an old sheet in which two holes a little larger than eyes and the same distance apart have been cut.

The players take up their positions, one team on either side of the sheet. They then look through the holes in turn, while those on the opposite side try to guess the name of the owner of the eyes.

It is surprisingly difficult to recognize your friends by their eyes only. The team which guesses correctly the greatest number of times is the winner.

The Vanishing Squares

WHEN Mrs. Pamela Pickles' three lively children are kept indoors by bad weather and they begin to "get on their mother's nerves," the wise parent keeps them quiet by giving them some simple puzzles to solve. This plan always works to the satisfaction of all, for the four are very enthusiastic puzzlists.

There are other puzzlists, too, who would enjoy solving some of Mrs. Pickles' puzzles. One of these, which she gave her children yesterday, is shown in the accompanying drawing. Mrs. Pickle gave her children the following directions for solving it:

Take 40 toothpicks and arrange them to form 16 squares. Then take away nine of the toothpicks, so that no squares are left.

(For the solutions of these puzzles see page 40.)

Conjuring With a Handkerchief

A HANDKERCHIEF is a handy object with which the amateur conjurer can perform fascinating feats of magic.

In this trick the magician hides a handkerchief under his vest, leaving one button undone and a corner of the handkerchief near the edge of the little opening in front of the vest. The edge of the handkerchief must not be seen by the audience.

The conjurer places his right hand in front of his vest holding the tips of the thumb and forefinger together. Next he puts the forefinger and thumb of his left hand through the opening between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. He takes hold of the corner of the handkerchief under the vest and draws it slowly out.

Here is another handkerchief trick performed as follows:

Set a bowl of water and a silk handkerchief on the table, and ask someone if he can put the handkerchief under the water without getting it wet. He will say, "No, can you?"

Then show him how to do the trick by putting the silk handkerchief in an ordinary glass tumbler, pushing it well down to the bottom. Invert the glass and lower it carefully into the bowl of water taking care to hold the glass perfectly upright. When you draw it up again you will find that the handkerchief is quite dry.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

PALMIST COMES TO GRIEF

Tale Of Woe To Two Women Costs £5

For pretending to tell fortunes, Alice Newham, a palmist known as Mme. Alcia was fined £4 and £1 costs at Folkstone.

Mrs. Kathleen B. Hinde, who said she had three sons, stated that Alcia told her:

"This year is going to be very unlucky for you. You are going to suffer great loss. Someone who is near to you, and of whom you are very fond, is going to die after a long illness beginning soon..... Your second husband will have money ..... You already have two children, and will have a daughter during your second marriage."

Another woman, single, said that when she visited defendant she was wearing a wedding ring. Alcia said that her husband was going to die in about seven years' time. She added that witness would never make any money in Folkstone, and urged her to go to London.

P. O. LAUGHS LAST

1/2d Joke That Cost Twopence

Major G. C. Tyron, British Postmaster-General, amused the 950 guests at the London dinner of the Institution of Electrical Engineers with this story:

"A tiresome young man wrote to his young lady and put halfpenny stamp in the middle of the envelope, knowing that the stamping machine would not obliterate it in that position.

"Around the stamp he wrote, in defiance of the Post Office: 'Hey diddle diddle, the stamp's in the middle,' but an official, noticing that he had stuck down the envelope, wrote: 'Hey diddle dey, there's two-pence to pay.'"

The Postmaster-General said that a new cable which is being laid between London and Birmingham would take 250 conversation channels simultaneously.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"That your new lodger?"
"Yes, a very nice young man—he has been in the Cabinet."
"Really, in what position?"
"I'm not certain. I think they said, "Minister of affairs that are foreign to him'".

"I say, old thing, I can't believe that your dad really beat you when you arrived home at three o'clock this morning!" "Well, he did—by a short head."

* * * *

The wee girl turned up in the drawing-room—there were visitors—carrying by the leg a rather dilapidated and inexcusably nude doll. "You should make a little frock for your doll," suggested one of the callers, kindly. "Oh, no," replied the child, firmly. "Clementina's got a booful frock, but now she's sun-bathing."

* * * *

M'Tavish (phoning absent friend): What's detained ye, Sandy? Are ye no' coming tae my birthday party?

Sandy: Well, I dinna think it wise. You see, we've got a case of laryngitis in the house.

M'Tavish: Weel, bring it along, mon—W're drinking anything here!

* * * *

The editor of a newspaper wheeled his chair around and pressed a button on his desk. The office boy entered.

"Here," said the editor, "are a number of directions from outsiders telling us how to run our paper. See that every one is carried out."

And the office boy, gathering them all in a large waste basket, did so.

* * * *

Reggie: "Did you know that animals speak?"

George: "No, can they?"

Reggie: "Oh, yes, haven't you heard a Ramsay MacDonald?"

George: "H'm, I see. But if you took out its tongue it would have nothing to Asquith."

Reggie: "Look here, instead of making jokes like that you, ought to be better em-Lloyd George."

George: "Yes, and if you continue to make puns like that, you'll be Baldwin you're thirty."

* * * *

"Yes, sir, it was just about the ideal vacation. Nothing to do but loll around all day in comfortable chairs. No mosquitos, no insects of any kind. Pleasant, smiling people on all sides. No big bills running up, no relatives, no sunburn.

"Just peace and quiet all day long. A thorough rest for the mind and body—the kind of vacation you've always dreamed about.

"Yes, sir, it was ideal. We certainly enjoyed that vacation the boss took."

"George Washington was a great man."

"He must have been," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "to transact so much big political business with so few brass bands."

* * * *

Daughter of first film star: "How do you like your new father?"

Daughter of second film star: "Oh, he's very nice."

"Yes, isn't he? We had him last year."

* * * *

An old country woman going into a large town saw, for the first time, an electric tram.

"Well," she said, in her amazement, "I've seen 'em worked by horses, and I've seen 'em run by engines, but I never seed 'em druv by a clothes-prop before."

* * * *

Benson Moore, the artist, took a brush, dipped it in some paint and whipped it across the canvas several times. Then he put the canvas in a frame and gazed at it with evident pride and satisfaction.

"What's the idea?" a friend inquired. 'You don't mean to tell me you consider that a finished picture?"

"Certainly; it's an impressionistic study."

"What does it represent?"

"It represents a village street from the rear of a motorcycle."

* * * *

A passenger had come to inquire for a long oblong brown-paper parcel which he said he had left in a local train that had arrived at Paddington half an hour previously. He was obviously worried and excited about it.

"Would it be anything like the one you've got under your arm, sir?" asked the lost-property official.

"Bless my poor head," said the inquirer, turning away. "Good day."

* * * *

A visitor approached two village lads.

"Is there fishing in this stream?" he asked.

"Yes, plenty," replied one of the lads.

"Why did you tell him there was plenty of fishin' when there aren't two trouts in the stream," asked the other lad after the visitor had gone.

"Well, the less fishes there is, the more fishin' to get 'em, ain't there?" retorted his companion.

* * * *

On one of his many prison visits the chaplain had found one of the prisoners, who was undergoing a sentence for burglary, very upset.

"What is the matter my man?" he inquired.

"I've got bad news from 'ome, sir."

"I'm very sorry to hear that; what is it?"

"My brother, sir," replied the man, bitterly, "'e's gone into the work'ouse, sir; the first of our family to disgrace us."

* * * *

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!" moaned wifey, in tears. "I wish I'd taken poor mother's advice and never married you!"

Hubby, the strong silent man, swung around her on her quickly and at last found voice. "Did your mother try to stop you marrying me?" he demanded.

Wifey nodded violently. A look of deep remorse crossed hubby's face.

"Great Scot!" he cried in broken tones, "how I have wronged that woman!"

Little May's grandmother had an old-fashioned way of measuring a yard by holding one end of the goods to her nose and then stretching the piece at arm's length. One day May found a piece of ribbon. Carrying it to her grandmother, she requested gravely, "Grandma, smell this and see how long it is."

* * * *

The golfer had lost his ball, and not unnaturally, was inclined to be annoyed with his caddie.

"Why the deuce didn't you watch where it went?" he asked angrily.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "it didn't usually go anywhere, and so it took me unprepared like."

* * *

A lad of fourteen went to the manager of a well-known football team, requesting a trial. He was refused, the manager telling him to come back when he was older.

A week later the lad turned up again.

"But I told you to try again when you were older," said the manager.

"I know, sir," the boy replied. "But seeing the team play on Saturday put years on me."

* * * *

Reggie had been rude to his father and had been sent to his room as a punishment. His mother went later to see what the boy was doing and found him writing.

"Is that a letter to daddy begging forgiveness?" she asked.

"If you must know," replied Reggie, "I'm writing to the Archbishop of Canteroury to get a divorce from both of you."

* * * *

A guest at a banquet took pains to make himself agreeable to a Chinaman sitting next to him.

Somewhat at a loss for small talk he ventured, after the first course, to inquire, "Likee soupee?"

There was no reply except a genial beam. After the next course he followed up his first opening with "Likee fishee?" This evoked a still more genial beam.

Later in the evening the visitor from the Far East responded to a toast in perfect English.

On resuming his seat he asked his discomfited neighbour, "Likee speechee?"—

* * * *

The junior clerk informed the managing-director that a lady wished to see him.

"Is she good-looking?" asked the boss.

"Yes, sir—very."

"Then show her up."

After the woman had gone the managing-director sent for the junior clerk.

"You're a nice judge of beauty!" he remarked scornfully.

"Well, sir," returned the youth, "I thought she might be your wife."

"She was," replied his employer.

* * * *

Few visitors to London fail to see No. 10, Downing Street, the plain, unpretentious appearance of which usually surprises them.

Two men from New York were examining the exterior of the house and indulging in picturesque but disparaging criticism. Outside stood a car.

"What a place for a Prime Minister!" one of them exclaimed. "And as for that car—waal, I reckon it would pass any day for a secondhand hearse."

At this moment, a well-groomed man emerged from No. 10, entered the car, and drove off.

"Say, who was that guy?" asked the other American of a policeman standing by.

"The American Ambassador," answered the constable.

"What is our uncle in America. He writes that he is now something in a big Government place."

—First Mechanic—"Which do you prefer, leather or fabric upholstery?"

Second Mechanic—"I like fabrics; leather is too hard to wipe your hand on."

* * * *

Genial Motorist: May I offer you a lift, sir?

Absent-minded Professor: Lift? Lift? No, thank you, I've no use for one. I live in a bungalow.

* * * *

Judge—"You were quietly attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"

Prisoner—"None whatever, sir."

Judge—"What is your business?"

Prisoner—"I'm a burglar."

* * * *

A young broker returned home the other afternoon after tough session on the Exchange floor and found his two daughters, both of about kindergarten age, acting up pretty boisterously. He gave them both a moderately severe scolding and sent them off to bed. The next morning he found a note pinned to his bedroom door:

"Be good to your children and they will be good to you.—God."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

What Children Saw: The hidden scene is that of a cow jumping over the moon. The hidden title contained in the cryptic remark is "Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes." A tracing of the hidden scene will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed and stamped envelope, together with a clipping of the puzzle.

Anagrams: The words are: SENATOR 1. Atone. 2. Norse. 3. Orate. 4. Erato. 5. Store. 6. Tears. 7. Roast.

See-Saw: The weight of the children is 225 pounds.

Mathematical Drawing: Fill in the 16 sections numbered 3, 6, 9, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 33, 42, 45, 51, 75, 78, 84 and 93 and the silhouettes of a cow and a goat appear.

Conundrums: 1. The word is "united." Transpose the letters N and I and the word "untied" is spelled. 2. A clothes-tree and a boat-tree. 3. A shamrock. 4. Reflection of a face in a mirror. 5. Both are made better by a good stirring. 6. Because there can be no year without it and it also appears in eight of the 12 months.

Unwelcome Visitors: A tracing of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Vanishing Squares: Remove toothpicks from the following horizontal rows: First row—second toothpick. Second row—First, third and fourth toothpicks. Third row—Second and third toothpicks. Fourth row—First and fourth toothpicks. Finally remove the ninth toothpick, which is the third vertical one in bottom row of squares.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Causerie On Coroners

Coroners are greatly in the public eye, at present. At least our Bombay Coroner is. Only recently a hullabaloo was raised over his innocent head, and an enraged body of citizens made him eat the humble pie, in a manner of speaking. My sympathies, I need not add, are all with the victim. The good Mr. Athavale, I daresay, has done more than anybody else in the city to rouse public conscience against the frequent stove tragedies. In fact, he did his work with the holy zeal of a crusader, and the fervour of a Hot Gospeller. His homilies to the relatives of the deceased were always impassioned appeals to stop the slaughter of the innocents by burning,—and, it cannot be gainsaid that his denunciations have been both well-delivered and well-deserved, though unfortunately, so ill-received. Occasionally it appears, the Coroner used ceremoniously to destroy the offending stoves, to lend emphasis to his thesis. I for one, whole-heartedly appreciate and applaud his action. Those stoves surely deserved that fate, and instead of their being retained in the bereaved homes, as perpetual and poignant reminders of the tragedy, surely it were better to break them with a bang, as it were, and make them serve as a danger-signal to the public. It was pointed out by some pundits, that under the existing provisions of the law, the Coroner has no right to destroy private property in this wise, even though it were clearly guilty of woman-slaughter. Really this erudite consideration for private property in such a context, borders on the grotesque. But even if the Coroner has no such right at present, methinks, he should be invested with it forthwith! It is not really a bad idea, if you come to think of it. And now that Mr. Athavale has been hauled over live coals, and personally experienced what burning is,—metaphorically speaking—I am sure he will continue his good work with re-doubled vigour. After all, he is not the first to be meted out such a fate!

And if he really wants a stove for a practical demonstration, I volunteer mine most willingly: that darned thing is giving me a lot of trouble lately.

* * * *

Summary Justice

A Coroner's Court is, perhaps, the most gruesome thing among our legal institutions. And that is, perhaps, why the law has left such wide latitude to the Coroner in the discharge of his doleful duties. The pall of death always hangs over the Coroner's Chamber, and he and his jury must preserve their sense of proportion and humour somehow. They are, therefore, allowed to roam over a wide field, and their verdicts and riders may take in their sweep anything from 'shoes to ships.' They can, of course, virtually, commit a person for trial on a charge of murder, but they can also indulge in delightful 'obiter dicta' on public manners and morals. That is how a Coroner's Court report, instead of being a dismal, ghastly document, generally makes a good Press copy. And if, as I have suggested above, the Coroner was also given the right to mete out a suitable punishment to the guilty object, (leaving the guilty person to the care of the criminal courts as at present), it would certainly constitute a great and most desirable improvement on the present technique. A summary trial is without doubt, a great help to Dame Justice. Just consider, how rapidly motor accidents would diminish, if the road-hog knew that his bus would be publicly burnt, no sooner he knocked a poor pedestrian down. That would serve as a better deterrent than the present uncertain processes of law, with its numerous loop-holes. Again we often come across 'accidental deaths' due to some breakdown in buildings. If our landlords were made lively conscious of the fact that their properties would be pulled down, the moment that decayed beam fell upon some tenant's head, take it as a Q.E.D. from me that our city structures will be kept in quite a tip-top condition henceforth. The idea, of course, can be most satisfactorily applied in numerous other instances, but this would be sufficient for a start.

* * * *

Delightful Verdicts

The recent recommendations of the British Home Office Committee's Report, however, suggest a more stringent check on the present, already restricted freedom. It would be really a bad day when the Coroner is cribbed, cabined and confined within the four corners of some pernickety code. Unfortunately his liberties are being consistently curtailed. In the good old days—and they are not so distant as it sounds,—the Coroners' juries never cared to ascertain the direct cause of death. Whosoever died suddenly did so 'by visitation of God,' which is, of course, the ultimate cause of the end of all of us. 'Vis Major' apparently explained all accidents. Another delightful verdict, which embraced all possible cases was that "a person died casually, accidentally and by misfortune." When the main agenda was thus finished so expeditiously, there was naturally ample time left to indulge in various asides. The proposals of the Home Office Committee sound almost drastic. They even propose to alter the time-honoured formula in cases of suicide: "suicide, while of unsound mind," and to substitute it by the exact mode and method of self-immolation. Believe me, that only the fear that doubts will be cast upon our sanity after our departure, has prevented many of us from making our final exit from this vale of tears! And if the suicides were to be invested with a crowning halo: 'Killed himself when of super-sound mind,'—that act does require an extra dose of soundness, as Schopenhauer will convince you,—why, I should not be surprised if there is an increase in their numbers.

* * * *

Beau Ideal

I shall conclude this causerie with the following penetrating pen-picture of Mr. Ponsonby Wicks (from A.A. Milne's "Four Days' Wonder"), who remains the beau ideal of all coroners:

Mr. Ponsonby Wicks, the coroner, opens the proceedings.

He touches lightly upon a number of matters, which have interested him during the last few weeks; the inefficiency of the League of Nations, the rising spirit of unrest among the working classes, the growing license allowed to novelists and other so-called artists, the necessity of removing children's tonsils as soon as they become available. "It is for you," said Mr. Ponsonby Wicks, "to decide how this poor lady met her death," and went on to denounce the corruption in American politics. "You will not," said Mr. Wicks, "shrink from the responsibility," and spoke coldly of the trade agreement with Russia.

Sjt. K. Naraya acharya, **who has devised a complete system of keys for a Kanarese typewriter.**

HOCKEY NOTES

(Continued from Page 45)

the juniors and the schools. Will this idea not help hockey? I am sure it will.

ST. XAVIER'S TOURNAMENT.

This tournament was not heard of so long but I hear it is to be held. There are three trophies awarded in this tournament. The winners, get a large silver cup, the runners-up a beautiful shield presented by the Prince of Nepal and a third cup called the Hard Lines' Cup for one of the semi-finalists. Besides, the winners and runners-up receive medals. The Committee are in a fix, as the Shivaji Park where the Tournament used to be played, is in a very bad state. Efforts are being made to play the tournament on week-days, on the Parel ground. I wonder if there will be good entries for the tournament. The present holders are the Lusitanians and the runners-up, the Apollo Athletic Association, a team that is not being heard of just now. The Hard Lines Cup is with the Parel Sporting Club.

This tournament will be followed by the Jepson Cup at Byculla. Bombay's tournaments are too many. I wish the B.P.H.A. could no something in the matter.

(Note: These notes will in future appear on Saturdays instead of Sundays.)

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DOCTOR JAILED FOR ADULTERY

Deliberately Seduced Woman And Wrecked Poor Man's Home

CALCUTTA, March 12

After a protracted trial, the curtain was rung down in the sensational case on charges of enticement and adultery against Dr. Jitendra Nath Das, when Mr K. D. Banerjee, Honorary Magistrate, Sealdah, delivered judgment sentencing the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of enticement.

Accused was also found guilty on a charge of adultery, but no separate sentence was passed on this count.

The charges against the accused were that he enticed away Mrs. Mary Sarkar, wife of Jibon Chandra Sarkar, a Christian Missionary, and committed adultery with her between the middle of March, 1934 and May 1935 at No. 7|2, Kalicharan Sett Lane, Cossipore, knowing or having reason to believe that she was the lawfully married wife of Jibon Chandra Sarkar, the complainant in the case, without the consent or connivance of the husband.

The prosecution case was that the complainant and Mrs. Sarkar were married according to Christian rites on 27 th December, 1918 in the Mission House at Bera in Pabna district. Mrs. Sarkar was a school mistress in the Beliaghata Girls' School under the Calcutta Corporation. While living with her husband, she was enticed away by the accused on several occasions for immoral purposes. She was dismissed from her service by the Corporation on account of her immoral conduct with the accused.

Dealing with the question of punishment, the Magistrate, in his judgment, observed that it had been held that when woman was a consenting party a light punishment should be inflicted and that when the woman appeared to be an active abettor in her own abduction the punishment should be a light one. In this case though the woman subsequently became a consenting party she was not so in the beginning. The irresistible conclusion was that the accused who was a rich man possessing houses and motor cars, seduced the wife of a poor man.

Deliberate Act

"There would have been some palliation if the offence had been committed in a sudden heat of passion. But the facts of the case showed that the accused deliberately sought for, created and obtained opportunities for seducing the woman and in spite of the repeated protests and rebuffs, dogged the complainant and his wife wherever they went with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. There would have been some palliation if the woman had been neglected and left alone by her husband which was not the case in this instance. There would have been some palliation if the offence had been committed by an impetuous passionate youth and a girl thrown very much into each other's company, for the accused gave his age as 40 years which certainly was the good age of discretion. There would have been some palliation. If the offence had been committed by an illiterate and irresponsible man, because the accused was an M.B. of the Calcutta University and a man of substance.

"From his age, education and position, the accued must have been fully aware of the consequence of his action not only on the poor husband, who had never harmed him in his life, but had wrecked the house of the complainant and had also cast a permanent stigma upon his family."

The Magistrate, therefore, did not find any extenuating circumstances to mitigate the offence and sentenced the accused as stated.

In The Assembly Chamber

A Series Of Government Defeats

(By K. T. SHAH.)

The series of defeats Government have been sustaining during this week, on motions of cuts from the demands for grants, has been perceptibly having a demoralising effect on the spokesmen of Government, and their supporters on the back-benches. The fact that the Constitution is such that this debate must be conducted in an atmosphere of unreality is no fault of the Opposition. It is no earthly use Government members pointing out the somewhat undesirable, or anomalous effect of particular cuts if adopted by the House. The Constitution was not shaped by the representatives of India; and these evil consequences of some of its absurd provisions cannot be visited upon their heads.

The demoralisation was at its worst, perhaps, during the debate on the Independent Party's cut on the defence grant,—or rather on that infinitesimal portion of it which is votable by the Assembly. It was frankly a refusal of supplies to mark the displeasure of the House at the policy of Government in this behalf. Mr. Gauba, the mover, is a restrained and logical speaker, who made an excellent case on several counts of first class importance. Given the time limit, it was, of course, impossible for him to elaborate any one of those points, to a degree, which could have made any real answer out of the question. But, even as it stood, the speech was quite a contribution to the debate; and made out a catalogue of grievances—Indianisation in the army, costliness of the defence budget, the war block of officers, etc.,—which found an echo in every part of the House.

Mr. Gadgil's Remarkable Speech

But the honours of the day rested with Mr. Gadgil. A speech so reasoned and documented; couched in grave and unexceptionable language; daring at times to the verge of being dangerous to reproduce in a newspaper under the latest ruling; scintillating with epigrams and repartees, which, if a trifle redolent of the scrap book of history, added to the charm of the the speech; would have done credit to any front bench speaker on either side of the House. "I am my own ancestor," said Gadgil, repeating,—perhaps unconsciously—the celebrated 'mot' of that Marshall of Napoleon who attended the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and crushed the snobs of the English Court by this beautiful phrase. It was the question of the distinction between martial and non-martial races, which led to this witticism. His reminiscence of the conquest and government of India by the Mahrattas made some on the opposite benches squirm; but the mingled pride and sorrow which inspired the accents of the speaker made every sympathetic listener admire the courage and sincerity of the man. With the experience of the N. C. O.—a 'double entendre' of a rare flavour in a House accustomed to both the non-co-operators and non-commissioned officers,—Gadgil demolished the case for a snail-like progress in Indianisation. He had no time to touch upon the purely financial aspect of the case. Not that he lacked material for it. His confutation of the Army Secretary on a point of fact regarding the extra cost of the British garrison in India was a classic of its kind. Still, one would wish such a speaker had more time to expose the financial sleights of hand so fashionable in official quarters in these days.

Jinnah's Master Stroke

The intervention of Mr. Jinnah in this debate raised the level still higher. He complained earnestly against the non-intervention of Government spokesmen at an early stage in the debate, so that the House might hear the other side, if any. That, however, is no new complaint nor do Government appear to be listening to it, however often it be repeated. It is a sign of their demoralisation, to which reference was made at the commencement. Jinnah's masterstroke, however, in to-day's debate, consisted in the severe snub he administered to the Army Secretary on the question of the number of Indian admissions to the King's Commissioned ranks. He asked a plain question, whether it was not a fact that, out of 120 vacancies for officers every year, less than a third were filled by Indians. The Army Secretary said "60". Jinnah refused to believe, unless convinced by unchallengeable authority that it was so, and once more repeated his question. "I can explain" . . . . began the unfortunate Army Secretary. "I don't want any explanation", shot out Mr. Jinnah in an atmosphere surcharged with electricity. "Give me a plain answer to a plain question". There was none, and the speaker proceeded unchallenged to develop his main theme in support of the motion. He refused to believe, in ringing tones, that even if the whole 120 vacancies were open to Indians, a people consisting of 350 million could not furnish the whole number suitable for the task,—as a former Commander-in-Chief had complained.

Changing swiftly from this note of burning indignation, Jinnah made an impassioned appeal to his countrymen, to search their own hearts. He spoke, at the close, in a low tone, tense with emotion,—perhaps the child of his experience at Lahore; and urged a closing of the ranks which was never more urgently needed than at the present moment, when Europe is on the brink of another war. It is to be hoped his appeal has not fallen on deaf ears!

Army Secretary's Poor Case

The Army Secretary, replying for Government, made his answer to the charges,—in a key wholly different from the "insouciant" cynicism of Sir Nripen Sarkar, or the unmitigated arrogance of Sir James Grigg. He knew he had a poor case, on which even stalwarts like Yamin Khan could not back him. And so he made the best of a bad job by a temperate tone and moderate phrase, which verily turned away the wrath of many a hearer. It was inevitable for the motion to be carried; and it was not surprising that it was carried with the highest majority so far recorded against Government in this session. But it left no sense of resentment against the Army Secretary personally, as it generally does when a Sarkar or a Grigg breaks a lance for Government.

Mr. Aney followed, with his token cut to mark the displeasure of the House about the repressive policy of Government. Last year, he said, he had moved the same cut; but all his pleading had fallen upon deaf ears,—judging from results. Mr. Aney is not only one of the most respected members of the House; he is one of the most picturesque speakers, who makes the simplest expression electric by the eloquence of his gestures. He was followed by Mr. Maitra, who cited case after case in which repression was going on in Bengal and elsewhere, without Government stirring a finger in response to the vote of the House. On the whole, a great day in this Assembly.

MR. BHAKTIPRASAD TRIVEDI

LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Training Class At Imperial Library

With a view to supplying trained and qualified librarians to different libraries in the country, the Government of India organised a library training class at the Imperial Library at Calcutta. The class was held from July to December 1935 under the direct supervision of Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, Librarian, Imperial Library.

The first batch of students numbering 20 were drawn from all parts of the country.

The course of study included classification, cataloguing, book selection, reference, bibliography, special library-handwriting and library organisation and administration.

Out of the 19 students who appeared in the final examination, 17 came out successful. From the Bombay Presidency there were two candidates. Mr. K. Swamy of the Bombay Secretariat Library and Mr. Bhaktiprasad Trivedi, a graduate of Dr. Tagore's University at Shantiniketan. Both these candidates passed with distinction.

Mr. Trivedi has worked in the Baroda Central Library, the Library of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedbad, and in the Imperial Library at Calcutta. He has written extensively in Gujarati journals on the library movement in India.

The library training classes will be held in every two years.

BARODA AWARDS

BARODA, March 14

Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, the well-known Gujarat, novelist, has been awarded a silver medal of the Rajratna Order by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda at the recent Birthday Durbar.

Mr. Maneklal A. Doctor, Editor of "Sayaji Vijaya", a local vernacular weekly, has been awarded a gold medal of the Rajratna Order.

Mr. Kisanji Kamle, a Harijan leader, has been awarded a silver medal.—United Press.

Students of the Social Service League institute at Girgaum at work. The League has just completed twenty-five years of useful social service.

SOCIAL SERVICES LEAGUE

Manifold Beneficient Activities

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, on Friday evening. Mr. K. J. Dubash, Vice-President of the League, was in the chair. The report for 1934, which was adopted, dealt with the various activities of the League. The total number of members at the end of the year was 569. Five night schools were maintained. Almost all the students attending these belonged to the working classes and earned their livelihood by working during the day in mills, factories, workshops and offices

44 students had their names registered for the Social Workers' Training Class, which was being taken advantage of, by men and women of all communities. The Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools (Parel centre), worked successfully, and nearly 150 women daily took advantage of the classes. A suitable, plain, substantial building, big enough to concentrate all activities of the Parel school, was their urgent need.

The number of patients treated in the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary was 21,595. Free eye treatment to 2,542 persons was given at the Madanpura Settlement.

The report also referred the work done for the Bombay Vigilance Association, the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society and the Children's Aid Society The Mang Garudi Free Colony at Dharavi, which was handed over to the League in 1933, had to be disbanded as the League was financially unable to bear the cost of effecting repairs to the buildings. The future of the colony had been ensured without putting the inmates to unnecessary hardship. The League handed over charge of the colony to Government at the end of May, 1934.

The League also conducted an Indian gymnasium, a lathi club, theatricals and open air excursions. Representations were made to Government urging the appointment of a committee to make recommendations on the issues arising out of the report of the Bombay Labour Office inquiry into wages and unemployment. A letter was sent to Government requesting them to take suitable steps to check the evil of gambling in the city.

The Industrial Settlement at Belgaum catered to Mang Garudies, Ghantichors and Berads, who belong to the criminal tribes.

The total receipts of the League during the year amounted to Rs. 65,910 while the expenditure reached a total of Rs. 67,010.

SECTION 144 IN BAREILLY VILLAGE

BAREILLY, March 13.

As the result of the Communal tension prevailing in the village of Gangorapiparia, Bhokepura, Tehsil, Bareilly, the District Magistrate has promulgated section 144 Cr. P.C., this afternoon for one month.

The Collector has further prohibited the construction of a temple on the route of the tazias during Mohurrum.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, March 14.

The weather remains dry. The western disturbance is feeble and is passing away eastwards through the extreme north.

FORECAST.

A few light showers will occur in the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir.—A. P.

His Majesty the King received Lord Linlithgow in audience at Buckingham Palace.

DELIMITATION REPORT

Assembly Committee's Views

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Hammond Report on delimitation of constituencies at a meeting to-day is understood to have unanimously agreed that a recommendation be made to the Government that the number of general and urban seats in the U.P. be increased that single-member constituencies in Bombay and Madras be the general rule and that multi-member constituencies be confined as far as possible to such cases as the scheduled castes where circumstances leave no other course.

The Committee is still sitting.—A. P.

BACHELORS NEED ONLY APPLY

No Admission To Married Soldier To Indian Academy

NEW DELHI, March 14.

In a press communique dated the 8th November 1935 the decision was notified that from 1938 no married soldier would be eligible for admission to the Indian Military Academy as an Indian Army Cadet. In order to avoid hardship in individual cases it has now been decided to defer the enforcement of this condition until admissions for the Spring Term of 1942. Meanwhile in the interests of the candidates themselves and of their future career in the Indian Army some degree of preference be given to unmarried candidates should qualifications be otherwise equal.—A. P.

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Bold Bandit Shows Up Handicapper

Rajpipla Horse Wins By 6 Lengths & Sets Up Time Record

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

There was a moderate attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday and the heat wave no doubt kept many would-be visitors away. The success of several well-backed horses compensated punters for the reverses of the past two weeks. Mendoza and Whiteside were the only jockeys to record winning doubles.

Ted Godfrey, the veteran trainer who is noted for his plunges, went nap on Bold Bandit and Cheap Jack, both obliging like all good things should.

It will be recalled that Bold Bandit figured among the alsos in the Lewes Plate of 6 furlongs last Thursday when 1108 tickets were invested on the son of Defiance for win. He was allotted one pound less for this disappointment, whereas Honeysuckle who met him on that occasion carried the same weight (8-11). Mister Atkins who placed third in his maiden effort over a mile was raised 9lbs. Earlier in the season Bold Bandit had spread-eagled a class IV field with 7-10, but in spite of that the handicapper was so contemptible of the bandit that he raised him only 4lbs. The Rajpipla gelding demonstrated in unmistakable fashion yesterday that he has been masquerading in a class to which he does not belong at all, and that he has been shockingly underrated.

Not Fathomed Yet.

Bold Bandit has been racing long enough for the handicapper to fathom him by now, but it is mysterious how he managed to escape the attentions of this ever vigilant official.

Perhaps the admirers of Sir Kenneth Gibson will now be forced to admit that I have not been unduly severe on him in my recent criticisms.

I hope it will not be said in mitigation that Bold Bandit's six lengths victory was a fluke and the timing of 1min. 26-3|5 secs. was a mere accident. Risque a first class horse cut the distance with 8-2 in 1min. 25-4|5secs. since the electric clock was installed. If Bold Bandit is still considered a Class IV horse after this, then there should be no further need for any systematic classification.

Camping demonstrated his staying qualities on winning the Northumberland Plate run over 2 miles. The French bred son of Cadum is not a robust horse but is a game customer and his win yesterday was the most popular of the afternoon. Thracian Prince who was in the fighting line till close home, pulled up sore at the finish.

Confused Judging.

The judging in some of the races was unsatisfactory. For instance in the Bunder Abbas Plate (Div. II) there was considerable confusion about the correct placings. Mijhim was first placed third and only after attention was drawn, Ghoj al Sa'ad was given his rightful position in the frame. In the March Plate no third placing was shown and only after an interval did the judges decide that Argyll had filled this berth. Our officials can hardly cover the first three horses in tight finish, and in their anxiety to spot the first five they are setting themselves a task which is apparently beyond them.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 174-8 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 2,942 to the lucky few.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's TURKISH PRINCE, 8-4, Kassam Hassan 1
Mr. Syed Mahdi's UP-TO-DATE, 8-10, Gibling 2
Mr. B D. Chawan's TOFAN BEG, 8-4, Mustafa Jamshed 3
Mr. N. Mathradas's JANKIZ KHAN, 8-0, Rama Vithal .. 4

Won by head, short head and short head.

Time: 1 min. 38-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 for places.

Not Run: Howel 8-6, and Italy 7-8.

Favourite: Jankiz Khan (8-0).

Winner trained by K. H. Irani

THE BANDRA PLATE

Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second. Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL, 8-5, Selby 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAY LIFE, 7-9, Britt 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's HOWEL, 8-1, W. Sibritt 3
Mr. Sayid Baqi Sayid Ahmad's ORKHAN, 8-4, Mahomed Assof 4

Won by 7 lengths, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 55 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 for places.

All ran.

Favourite Al Muqbil (8-5).

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE BREEDERS PLATE

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY, 9-2, Mendoza 1
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SALOON, 7-5, Whiteside 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 8-13, Burns 3
Mr. M. Clarke's FANCIFUL, 7-7, Britt 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, head and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 56-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 14 for places.

Not Run:—Rejoice (9-3).

Favourite: Telford (8-0).

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR, 8-6, Wilson 1
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's JEWAN, 7-8, Whiteside 2
Mr. K. S. Malkani's GHOJ AL SA'AD, 7-3, Burns 3
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY, 7-11, Britt 4

Won by 2 lengths, short head, head.

Not Run:—Faust (8-10), Sattam (8-6) and Yaroob (7-11).

Time: 1 min. 37 secs.

Favourite: Dilawar (8-6).

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win; and Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

THE FOXHILL PLATE
(Division II)

Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,000, Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Capt. M. R. D'Arcy's SNOW LEOPARD 8-10 Whiteside 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 7-4 Brit 2
Mr. R. B. Davison's SHELL OUT 8-5 Mendoza 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's TOFU 9-4 Hutchins 4
Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's PICARO 9-5 Blyth 5

Not Run:—Honey Boy 7-10.

Won by neck, 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 28secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 34, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE FOXHILL PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—7 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOLD BANDIT 8-0 Graham 1
Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung's HONEYSUCKLE 8-11 W. Sibbritt 2
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER 7-12 Mendoza 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's MISTER ATKINS 8-6 Wilson 4

Not Run:—Eyebrook 8-7, Santon 7-4.

Won by 6 lengths, 1|2 length, 1-1|4 lengths.

Time.—1min. 26-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 34 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar's CHEAP JACK 8-12 Blyth .. 1
Messrs. H. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's JACKMORE 8-3 O'Neale .. 2
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT ADVENTURE 9-0 C. Hoyt 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's NATBAY 7-12 Simmons 4

Not Run:—Tatyoon 8-7.

Won by 1|2 length, neck, 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 14-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 82, for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 33 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE MARCH PLATE

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's BONNE TETE 7-7 Mendoza 1
Mr. Kelso's AURANGZEBE 8-13 Whiteside 2
Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL 7-10 Britt 3
Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD, 8-12 Selby 4
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 9-4 W. Sibbritt 5

Not Run:—Dandy Brush 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 114 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 26, Rs. 34 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by R. B. Freer.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

Distance—2 Miles

Winner, Rs. 8,000; Second. Rs. 2,500; Third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for all Horses

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING 9-4 Whiteside 1
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-13 Selby 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's COMPLET 10-0 W. Sibbritt. 3
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's TIJIRO 7-4 Britt 4

Not Run:—Dandy Brush 7-5, Bonne Tete 7-0.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 42 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BASSEIN PLATE

Distance—1 1|4 Miles

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second. Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 8-3 S. Black 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-9 Britt 2
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 7-11 Whiteside 3
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's FARHAN PASHA 7-10 Simmons 4
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GHAFLAH 8-4 Brace 5

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 33 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

NEGRO BEATS BRITON ON POINTS

Retains Title After Close Battle In 15-Round Bout

NEW YORK, March 14.

Negro John Henry Lewis retained the world's Cruiser Weight title by beating on points Jock McAvoy, of Great Britain, in a fifteen-round contest. Although McAvoy put up a gallant fight against the clever champion, Lewis deserved the win even if the battle was a close one.

After McAvoy had taken the first round, Lewis caused McAvoy's nose to bleed in the second round from a barrage of blows. The nose bled throughout the fight.

McAvoy fought with plenty of pep in the fourth round, scoring half-a-dozen blows on the jaw but Lewis shook the Englishman with hooks in the fifth. McAvoy took the sixth and seventh rounds wherein he ducked skilfully to avoid hay-makers. Thereafter McAvoy was fighting mostly on the retreat, Lewis scoring repeatedly on the face until the last two rounds wherein McAvoy rallied but too late. Both were very tired.—Reuter.

NEW SECRETARY OF M. C. C.

Lieut.-Col. Rait Kerr Played Cricket In India

LONDON, March 13.

Lieut.-Col. R. S. Rait Kerr, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Secretary of the M. C. C. in succession to Mr. Findlay. The appointment begins on June 1.

Lieut.-Col. Rait Kerr, who is an able batsman, was educated at Arnold House, Llandulas and Rugby where he headed the batting averages the first season. He joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and was commissioned to the Royal Engineers in 1910. He spent many years in India where he represented the Europeans in the Quadrangular Tournament. Lt.-Col. Rait Kerr, is 45 years of age.—Reuter.

The 18th session of the Arya Dharma Parishad will be held at Anand on April 8, 9 and 10.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Stadium Again!

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

DEMELLO'S FLYING VISIT

Speculation is rife in the local sporting circles as to the probable cause of DeMello's flying visit to this city. The Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Cricket Club of India, Limited, comes here almost every month for some reason or other and loses no opportunity of broadcasting his presence through the hospitable columns of Bori Bunder. On the present occasion, both the Old Lady and the Babe are silent about his mission to Bombay, although DeMello gave sufficient cause for flutter by actually flying in an aeroplane from Delhi to Bombay.

ALL TERMS AGREED

In some quarters it is believed that the object of De Mello's visit is the stadium. It is said that there is a hitch over certain conditions laid down by the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in connection with it. This is, indeed, news to me. As far as I am aware a conference was held at the Government House more than a month ago when representatives of the Cricket Club of India and the Hindu Gymkhana were present. At this meeting the Hindu Gymkhana, at the persuasion of Lord Brabourne, reduced their demand for 3,500 seats to 2,000, which was agreed to by all concerned.

WHERE IS THE HITCH?

All the other questions appertaining the Stadium were settled then. It was also agreed that the arrangements made between the parties should not be altered unless there was complete unanimity between all of them. This was afterwards confirmed by Lord Brabourne in a letter on behalf of the Cricket Club of India. In the circumstances I cannot fathom where the hitch comes in unless it has arisen from the side of the promoters themselves.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS IN SIGHT

Returning to De Mello's visit, I guess that he has come here to conclude negotiation with the Government of Bombay in regard to the plot of land reserved for the Cricket Club of India. It is an open secret that the plot has not been finally leased to the Club. This has to be completed before Lord Willingdon leaves this country next month, as he is to lay the foundation stone of the Club. It is, therefore, surmised that De Mello will make all these arrangements before he returns to Delhi. I expect De Mello to issue a statement to Bori Bunder when he has fixed up everything.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANTS"

Now I wish to touch on a subject which vitally concerns Indian cricket, nay Indian sport. It is the travelling expenses of our players and sports managers. For reasons unknown to me, it has been the practice of the A.I.-L.T.A. to pay first class travelling expenses to its officers and the provincial representatives whenever a meeting is held or for any other purpose. The Indian Board of Cricket Control have, I suppose, taken their cue from the A.I.L.T.A. who in turn might have copied from the All-India services, with the result that these two bodies have practically become the white elephants of the country.

EXTRAVAGANT AND THOUGHTLESS

To make matters worse, the Board of Control decided last year to pay first class travelling allowances to players as well. It is stated that the cost of the Calcutta "Test" match against the Australians cost as much as Rs. 3,000 in this item alone, for which the Bengal Association has raised a strong protest. If the very limited resources of a poor country like India are frittered away in such an extravagant and thoughtless manner, I am afraid India will never have any money to spend on the real advancement of sport.

MEANINGLESS PRESTIGE

Fancy, in a game like hockey where India is the world champion she finds it so very difficult to pay even second class fares to the players. In fact, hockey players, footballers, athletes and other sportsmen have often to travel Inter or Third Class to participate in various Tournaments in the country. Only a short while ago some of Bombay's representatives to the All-India Olympic trials at Lahore had to travel third. As long as such a state of affairs exists in this country, it should be the principle of every sportsman not to travel in a higher class than Second. Even in a rich country like England players are not provided with first class travel. Why then India should be burdened with a meaningless, but heavily taxing, prestige. I earnestly hope that Cricket and Tennis will do away with it as early as possible.

HOCKEY NOTES

Kirkee United Win Gwalior Cup Again

(By SHORT-CORNER.)

The Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament concluded on last Wednesday. The Kirkee United won the beautiful cup for the second year in succession by beating the Bombay Customs by four goals to one. The task of the Kirkee United was simplified to a great extent by the absence of some of the best men from the Bombay Customs. If not, there would have been a different destination for the cup. By their victory over the G.I.P. Rly. by the margin of three to one, the Kirkee United became favourites for the cup. The Bombay Customs were indeed, lucky to conquer the "Times of India" whom they had to meet twice before the latter admitted defeat. Last year in this tournament there were a large number of drawn games, but this time there was only one—that between the Customs and "The Times" Another thing of interest is that last year there were three penalty bullies, whereas this year there have been none.

UMPIRING IN THE FINAL.

The umpiring in the final was anything but good. On more than one occasion did Umpire Ranganathan show ignorance of the advantage rule. Fernandes was the better of the two. The Customs deserve great credit for the way they fought their opponents, with the team at their disposal. It was not till three minutes from the end that Kirkee looked like convincing victors. The Kirkee United scored twice within the same number of minutes.

CROWDS' UNSPORTING ATTITUDE.

On Wednesday, I all but shed tears, when I saw the unsporting attitude of the Bombay crowd towards our local champions—of whom, by right we should be proud. Instead of encouragement—they deserve it—they were booed and jeered. I wonder what's the reason for their unpopularity! Is it better to see outsiders taking away the championship? Surely not. It is humiliating to Bombay hockey and yet we hoot our own team. Is it because the Customs use rough tactics, sometimes?

BOMBAY TEAM AT CALCUTTA

Bombay should be proud of her hockey team that is down in Calcutta playing in the Inter-provincial tournament. Although, not the best team available yet its performance is a creditable one Bombay defeated Bhopal, after drawing once. Bhopal were the conquerors of the champions—the Punjab. By defeating Bhopal, I consider Bombay to have a good chance to win the final. Bombay drew with Manavadar twice and in the third meeting I think Bombay should come out triumphant. By the time, this appears in print the issue will have been decided. I am surprised to find that Fonseca, has not yet been given a try-out. He was the best man on the field when the Goans United played the Bombay Team. Mascarenhas is to play for the whites in a trial match. Lets hope these two players prove their worth. Well, Bombay, best of luck!

THE OLYMPIC TEAM.

The Team for Berlin has been selected but it is to be finally approved of by the Indian Hockey Federation. Bombay has found two places in the team—both in the defence—Philips at right back and Nirmal at centre-half. Bombay fans will be surprised to find Johnny out of the team. He is the best forward in Bombay and yet he is not in the team. Perhaps the up-country players are better. Rup Singh, if he is the same as when I last saw him in Bombay, is certainly better than Pinto. The two players selected from Bombay's team are both from Kirkee, and their inclusion leaves Bombay City in the cold. The first city in India and yet not one player worthy to represent India!

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT COMMENCES.

Whilst the donor of the Aga Khan Cup sailed away from Bombay, the tournament made a beginning. I was expecting His Highness the Aga Khan to be in Bombay and I was thinking of proposing that he should be asked to preside on the Final day but, unfortunately he has left.

I have witnessed, a couple of matches in the Aga Khan Tournament but the standard of hockey has not been very high. There is one thing that surprised me very much and that was the make up of the Bombay Portuguese team. This team has been in existence for a number of years and yet they have hardly built up a team. I discussed this point with the secretary of the team. The Portuguese selection committee does not play one team throughout. They are always changing players. In the Parel League they had borrowed players and it was only constant play that made them a team. In the Aga Khan, I saw a number of new faces. This should be avoided as far as possible in the building up of a team.

B.E.S.T. WIN.

On Saturday, before last, the day the Aga Khan Tournament commenced, the Indo-Portuguese beat the Radio Cables and and on the same day the Bombay Portuguese beat the St. Michael's Assn. Both the winning teams scored two goals, their opponent's score-sheet being blank. On Monday last the B.E.S.T. overwhelmed the Vincent Club and trounced them by five goals to nil. The Tramwaymen are a good lot and when Fonseca, their nippy left returns back from Calcutta, they will be a hard lot to beat. On Tuesday the Texaco Club, who are at present heading the second division of the Bombay Hockey League, scored a narrow victory over the Goans United by one goal to nil. On Wednesday the Police Club defeated the Bombay Port Trust—who are at the bottom of the second division—by three goals to two. Not a creditable victory for the police.

"TIMES OF INDIA" WIN EASILY.

The pressmen registered an easy victory of five goals to one against the Friends' Sporting Club on Thursday in the Aga Khan Tournament. The score is not a correct indication of the run of the play, for it was only towards the end of the game that the Friends' defence crumbled and the "Times" scored four goals. The pace at which the game was played seems to have tired out the Friends' Sporting. Their goal-keeper deserves special mention for the number of good saves that he effected.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Besides the Women's tournament, which is to be staged by the Parel Sporting Club, I hear that the W.I.F.A. are thinking of having one themselves and inviting some of the teams from up-country. I believe they are trying to bring down Mrs. Jenny Boland's Team—the tennis star, from Kharagpur. Good news for women. Let's hope the hockey craze among women has not died down and both the Parel Sporting Clubs as well as the W I F.A.'s tournaments are well patronized.

STILL ANOTHER TOURNAMENT.

I hear that Bombay is still to have another tournament of course for men—in addition to the numerous existent ones. This is to be in memory of our late King-Emperor, George V. Are not the present tournaments sufficient? The new one could come up. If those held at present are classified and placed as first class, second class and third class tournaments. The first class could include the pick of Bombay's teams—say from those in the first division, the second class, the second division teams and the third class

(Continued on Page 41)

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Trade Calling And Speculative Buying

GOLD AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat Quiet But Linseed And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Mar. 14.

On Saturday crossrates moved slightly upward.

NEW YORK COTTON BETTER.

New York cotton displayed better tendency on speculative buying. There was trade calling and foreign buying.

BULLION STEADY.

London gold and silver maintained a steady tone.

WHEAT QUIET.

Wheat was quiet, Linseed and Jute were unchanged.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 14.	
Previous closing	10.54
To-day's opening	10.58
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	10.62
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 14.	
Previous closing	5.76
To-day's opening	5.73
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.77
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 196

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 14.

Cotton displayed somewhat better tendency due to the improved technical position which induced some speculative buying but the public participation was absent due to uncertaines in the European political situation. Trading in July commenced at 10.58 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and some foreign buying coupled with trade calling under the influence of which the market kept a very steady undertone and steadily rose and July closed at 10.62 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.96/10.96) 10.92/10.91
July (10.65/10.65) 10.59/10.58
October (10.27/10.27) 10.26/10.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.00) 5.98
American May (5.89) 5.87
Egyptian March (8.91) 8.84
Egyptian May (8.73) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 196 and Rs. 195. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 196 with New York closing futures 8 points up.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, Mar. 14.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 14th day of March 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

	April-May 1935-36
10-30	Rs. 195/8
12-30	Rs. 195/12
2-30	Rs. 196/8
4-30	Rs. 196/12
Highest	Rs. 196/12
Lowest	Rs. 194/12
Settlement Rate	Rs. 196

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 14.	
Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
To-day's closing	4.97 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 14.	
Previous closing	4.96 11/16
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
To-day's closing	4.97 3/16
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 14.	
Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	74.88
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.36 3/4 and then improved to 4.97 1/8 subsequently advancing to 4.97 3/16 on good support.

Franc opened at 74.88 and remained practically steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 14.	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 13/16d	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 11/16d.	19 3/4d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 14.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 14.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.65 1/2) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.37) 62.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 49/8, 49/8 and 49/6. No particular activity was in evidence with operators generally inclined to hold off pending further developments in the European political situation. Some scattered buying appeared but business was extremely limited. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/9, and 49/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13 and 34/12/9. Trading was very quiet due to the lack of speculative interest while the uncertain trend of political events in Europe restrained activity. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13 and 34/12/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 7 4 5/8 and July 7 6 3/8. The market was quiet in the absence of important enquiry but the undertone kept steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 14.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.00. Prices eased under liquidation and lack of outside support influenced by uncertainty of foreign developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 14.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Steady) closed.

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers £16 11/16 sellers. Quiet) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 14.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. General small buying. Market is quiet".

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 buyers.

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

October December (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 11/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£10 15/16 sellers) £11 sellers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Slightly Better Rate For Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The money market failed to be moved from usual serenity by recent international political disturbance and accommodation continued easily obtainable at 1/2 per cent against mixed parcels bills and bonds.

Applicants for this week's treasury bills were benefited by a slightly better average rate but improvement promises short lived as the Government next week will reduce offering to 40 million compared with the recent 45 million issued.

Commodities markets were very quiet. Wall Street opened firm owing to improvement in the tenor of European advices but trading was cautious.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 14.	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 14.	
Wheat May	4 7 6
Wheat September	4 8 0
Linseed May	7 5 6
Linseed September	7 8 6

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar 14.

There was actite British and continental competition.

Greasy lower (0-7 1/2) 0-7 3/4
Greasy higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10
Scoured lower (1-1) 1-0 1/2
Scoured higher (2-5) 2-7

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 14.

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 14.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 60) dol 60 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/4) dol 34
U S Steel Common (dol 61 7/8) dol 62 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 3/4) dol 127 3/4

TUBORG

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co. Ltd., P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 14

Following a decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened easy with Broach April/May at Rs. 194 1/4 and advanced to Rs. 195 on Japanese buying early.

Liverpool opened 3 down but was subsequently better and with offices buying the market improved to Rs 196 and at 5-30 at close was as under:—

Broach A/M.	195	12	0
Broach J/A.	197	4	0
Oomra March	179	0	0
Oomra May	178	8	0
Bengal March	147	8	0
Bengal May	142	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	158	155	152	149	
Punjab ...	158	155	152	149	
Rajputana ...	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179	...
C P No. 1	203	200	197	194	...
C P No. 2	195	192	189	185	...
Broach No. 2 ...	203	200	197	193	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 14

	Old.	New
Bengal Superfine ...		161/163
Bengal Fine ...		153/156
Bengal F G ...		
C P 1 Fine ...		194/196
C P 2Fine ...		188/190
Arvi Fine ...		190/192
Ellichpur Fine ...		186/188
Berar Fine ...		182/184
Khamgaon Fine ...		183/185
Mulkapur Fine ...		180/182
Khandesh Fine ...		173/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine ...		181/183
Burwah/Sanavad Fine ...		183/186
Mathia Fine ...		168/173
Broach Fine ...		198/201
Punjab/American ...		200/210
Sindh-American ...		200/210
Cambodia ...		...
Compta Good ...		225/235
Westerns ...		205/215
Kampala	300/305	313/315
Jinja	290/295	307/310
New Manza ...		290/295
Jagadia Ankleshwar ...		222/225
Surat-Navsari ...		235/237

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 14

Trading in the Bullion Exchange this morning was simply quiet and there was practically very little doing in both silver as well as gold after opening of the session at Rs. 49-6 for silver Chaitra and Rs. 34-12-3 for gold Chaitra.

Later however there was an improvement and at 5-30 p.m. Prices were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	49	9	6
Silver Chaitra	49	7	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	9	0
Gold ready	34	13	6
Gold Chaitra	34	12	9
Gold Vaishakh	34	12	0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 13

March	45.25+25
May	44.75+15
July	44.75+15

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, March 13

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 5/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/59	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/8

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 13

T T on London—		
Yesterday's closing	1-2	1/2
To-day's opening	1-2	1/2

Tone: Quiet but steady

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	95/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent 1951/54	102/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/8
4 per cent 1943	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70	111/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118
5 per cent 1939/44	108/10
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48	107/12
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	125
6 per cent K P T 1956	128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opening at Rs. 95/14 dropped on heavy Calcutta selling to Rs 95 5 and was at Rs. 95/8 at close. Cash Scrips commanded a premium of 5 annas.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 14

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1 6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1 6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/4
Banks selling T T	267 3/4
Banks buying T T	265 1/4
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
BATAVIA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 13th instant	4.96 7/8
Japan London 14th instant	1/2
Java London 14th instant	7.22
Hongkong London 14th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai London 14th instant	1/2 1/2
London Paris 13th instant	74.88
London Belgium 13th instant	29.29 3/4
London Switzerland 13th instant	15.13 3/4
London Berlin 13th instant	12.29 1/2
London Stockholm 13th instant	19.39 3/8
London New York 13th instant	4.96 11/16
London Amsterdam 13th instant	7.26 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady
Gold 12th instant	£7-1-1
Gold 13th instant	£7-1-1
Silver London Ready 12th instant	19 3/4
13th instant	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 12th instant	19 9/16
13th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 12th instant	45
13th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 12th instant	5/8 p.c.
13th instant	5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 12th instant	5/8 p.c.
13th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar 14

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 12th March	19,995
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1 9-1935	1,586,206
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,384,428
Increase	201,778

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels, Mills And Powers Unchanged

HEAVY SELLING IN SECURITIES BY CALCUTTA INTERESTS

BOMBAY: March 14.

Opening a little higher prices on the local Stock Exchange this morning fluctuated within a narrow range without a definite trend either way and closed unchanged to a little lower.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening around Rs. 547-1/2 were initially down to Rs. 541-1/4 and were about unchanged at previous day's

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 14

Century 163 161 162/8
Bombay Dyeing 685 681 678 683/12
Kohinoor 190 188 189/6
Central India 218 207 208 211 1/4
New Great 101 102/8
Simplex 61/4
Swadeshi 151 145 146/4
Bundi 35 34/14 34/12
I Cement 463 460 458 459
Punjab 23/14 23/12
Shahabad 462 460
Andhra 1605 1597 1601 1597/8
Tata Hydro 163 164/1 164/11
Tata Power 1535 1531 1533 1532
Tram Ord 155 154/6 154/11
T Steel Defd 546 541 542 543 546
T Steel Ord 148 147 147/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref. 166
Bellapur 163 162 163/2
B Steam 271
B Burma 378 371 372

levels at close.

Ordinarys fluctuated between Rs. 148 and Rs. 147 and at close were down to Rs. 147-1/4.

Mills, after a higher opening, declined but were again up and at close Bombay Dyeings were unchanged at Rs. 683-3/4 and Central Indias were down to Rs. 211-1/4.

Cements and Powers were likewise about unchanged and at close while Indians and Shahabads were respectively at Rs. 459-6 and Rs. 460, Andhras were unchanged at Rs. 1.605 and Tata Powers were slightly lower at Rs. 1.530.

Belapurs and Burmas were in the same wake and were slightly lower at close, the former at Rs. 171-1/4 and the latter at Rs. 372-8.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, March 14.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	683 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	162 8
100 Central India	211 4
100 Colaba	118 2
100 Cooria	80 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E.D Sassoon	0 2 6
100 Finlay	108 12
100 Gokak	152 8
1000 Hindustan	1,575 0
100 Indore	46 14
100 Khatau	60 0
100 Kohinoor	189 6
250 Laxmi	560 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	785 0
250 Model	40 4
50 Mysore	85 10
2500 New Great	102 8
00 Oosmanshani	55 1
100 Phoenix	266 4
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2000 0
50 Simplex	61 4
100 Swadeshi	146 4
100 Swan	82 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1198 12
1000 Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	102 0
25-50 Central	32 14
500 Imperial	1530 0
125-200 Im. Contry.	370 0
50-100 India	127 4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Gold D	75
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	33
Electric Bond Common	18
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	83
New York Central	33 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	32
Union Pacific R R	129
Great North Pfd	34
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	60 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	95 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining XD	33
General Motor	59 1/4
Packard Motor	10
General Electric	37
Kelvinators	21
Socony	15
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	33 1/2
American Radiator	20
Northern Pacific Rly	29
Westinghouse Airbrake	41 1/4
Int Cement	42
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	81 1/4

Market lower on foreign selling orders. Carloadings up 48000. U. S. Steel Co., working 50 per cent of capacity.

Total business: 2 1/2 million.

100 Reserve Bank	128	8
5 Union	5	6
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	34	12
70 Gwalior	118	2
160 Indian	459	8
40 Katni Def.	2125	0
100 Katni Ord.	350	0
75 Onha	261	4
10 Punjab	23	12
100 Shahabad	460	0
70 United	119	0
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	11	6
15-75 New India	38	10
200 Oriental	4900	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	15
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	156	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1597	8
10 Ajmer	13	0
50 Bombay Tram	154	11
100 Bombay Suburban	175	0
10 Broach	12	0
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	185	0
100 Tata Hydro	164	11
1000 Tata Power	1532	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	887	8
100 Amr Patty	120	0
100 C. Province	97	4
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujarat	78	8
100 Mandra Bnon	98	8
100 Pachora Jamner	96	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	98	8
500 Tapty Valley	790	0
MININGS.		
10 Shirajpur	30	4
30 Tata Steel Def.	546	4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	201	4
50 Belapur Sugar	163	2
250 Bombay Steam	271	4
125 Bombay Burma	372	8
50 Bombay Burma Con	126	4
8sh. Br B Petrol	4-15-0	
50 Bombay Telephone	107	12
100 Indian Bleaching	106	14
100 Indian Radio Def.	496	4
100 Ind Radio Ord.	482	8
1000 Port Canning	576	4
15 Scindia	14	11
30 Premier Construction	75	8
25 Tata Oil	15	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	296	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86	0
5 p.c. Central India	515	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	144	6
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14	9
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	192	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
5 1/2 pc Tata Mill	13	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

Jawahar Pleads For Mutual Understanding

Conflict Of Opinions Need Not Impair Joint Efforts For Common Objective

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 14.

It is understood that important informal discussions between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congress leaders will commence at Delhi on the 17th instant.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been able to snatch a day from Pandit Jawaharlal to be able to join a reception to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Patna on 16th, reaches Delhi on 17th.

These informal discussions are expected to have important bearing on the future course of things in the country and, therefore, there is, in political circles, considerable speculations not unmixed with anxiety as to the chances of understanding between Pandit Jawaharlal and other Congress leaders.

It appears that at the last meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board held at New Delhi the opinion of an overwhelming majority of members present was in favour of the acceptance of offices under the new Constitution, and speculation is therefore particularly rife as to what the outcome of the forthcoming discussions are going to be.

So far as Pandit Jawaharlal is concerned, apart from his deep-rooted objection to office acceptance, it is reported that the real difficulty is not so much difference of view-points on a particular issue as the difference in the approach and outlook. He is stated to be of the view that it is possible for various groups and individuals to work together for the common objectives, even when they differ from one another if they only understand each other.

What matters according to the Pandit, is how one approaches important problems and how far one comprehends others' point of view.

It is understood Pandit Jawaharlal has, likewise, been emphasising as in the past, his definite opinion on that India is a part of the world problem and must be considered as such. There is, however, a note of confidence that the forthcoming discussions will not be infructuous and will pave the way towards the much desired understanding between the Congress leaders.

Preparations For Congress Sessions

Accommodation Committee's Appeal To Visitors

LUCKNOW, March 13.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Reception Committee was held, Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, its Chairman, presiding. It was decided to fix Rs. 10 for the visitors' tickets for Class 'D' for whole of the session. Those who want to attend the session only for a day, would have to pay Rs. 5 only. For Class 'E' Rs. 3 will be charged from each visitor for whole of the session. If they want to attend the session only for a day, they will have to pay only Rs. 2.

For lady visitors Rs. 2-8 will be charged for whole of the session.

The Committee also decided to provide special facilities to those who were previously members of the A.I.C.C. or the members of their respective Provincial Congress Committees but, who in the last elections which were held according to the new Congress constitution, have not been re-elected as such. They will get accommodation in the Congress Pandal near the enclosures of the A.I.C.C. members on the payment of Rs. 10 each and near the enclosures for the delegates on the payment of Rs. 5 each. They will however have to satisfy the authorities of the Reception Committee of their 'bonafides' by submitting a certificate from their respetive Provincial Congress Committees to the effect that they were previously members of the A.I.C.C. or the Provincial Congress Committees.—United Press.

Dr. Buck Ruxton who has been **sentenced to death for murdering his wife, at the Lancaster Assizes.**

CONFLICT OF IMPERIALISM

How Jawaharlal Looks At European Situation

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying to questions put to him by the "Associated Press" said that the European situation was so complex that it was useless as well as impossible to express an opinion regarding it within the limits of a short interview. According to him the conflict was between the "haves" and the "have nots"—Powers possession colonies and raw materials were trying to retain what they held, while Powers of the "have not" group were wanting to share the spoils.

The question could not be solved merely by division of raw materials between the Colonial Powers and the "have not" Powers.

He considered it premature to express an opinion on the Indian political situation.

Pandit Jawaharlal is leaving for Lucknow to-night to attend a meeting of the U. P. C. C. and will probably be a guest of Mrs. Bakhshi. He may visit Sitapur to see his mother-in-law prior to his departure for Delhi.—A.P.

ORDINANCE FOR COCHIN

Newspaper Regulation To Cripple Freedom Of Press In State

COCHIN, March 14.

The Cochin Government have for some time been considering the introduction of legislation for the better control of newspapers in view of a tendency manifested by them lately to transgress the limits of fair or legitimate criticism and indulgence in the dissemination of false and objectionable matter.

They consider it essential that in the interests of good administration and maintenance of healthy and well-informed public opinion, legislation is necessary.

The Maharaja has passed the Cochin Newspapers Regulation, providing for licensing of newspapers and cancellation of the license whenever they publish matter likely to excite disaffection against the Government, promote feelings of enmity between classes or habitually disseminate false information. The Regulation now passed will be in force only for six months, but in the meantime a Bill on the same lines will be passed through the Legislature in the ordinary course and will become law, replacing the present emergency measure.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR STATES AND FEDERATION

Ministers' Conference To Discuss Details

BARODA, March 14.

It is understood that a meeting of several Ministers of the Kathiawar States will be held at Rajkot on March 27 when the question of entry into the Federation will also be discussed.—United Press.

SARAT BOSE HIT BY MISSILE

Rowdy Scenes At Election Meeting In Calcutta

CALCUTTA: March 14.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at a public meeting in North Calcutta last night in connection with the Corporation election campaign, when Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta on their arrival to address a gathering were greeted with hostile demonstrations. For some time anti-Congress feeling ran high and in the melee Mr. Bose was hit on the head by a flying missile and a paper bag containing dust was hurled at Mrs. Sen-Gupta. Many others among the crowd received minor injuries.—A.P.

SETH GOVIND DASS CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS

Serious Illness Of Son Evokes Wide-Spread Sympathy

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Great sympathy is felt here with Seth Govind Dass who had to cancel all public engagements owing to his son's serious illness laid up with typhoid and paralysis. Doctors Khare, Deshmukh, Rajan and Khan are in constant attendance. Streams of visitors including members of the Assembly of all groups, are coming to enquire after the patient.

Munishree Vijayavallabhji has issued an appeal to all Jains in India to celebrate the centenary of Aramjee, the famous Jain Muni, from March 21 to March 24.

JAWAHARLAL TALKS WITH SOCIALISTS

His Departure For Lucknow

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving by the midnight train to-night for Lucknow. He visits his mother-in-law at Sitapur on the way. From Lucknow he goes to New Delhi reaching there on March 17.

The Pandit does not expect to be back to Allahabad before 25th instant. The Congress Socialist Leaders continued their talk with Pandit Nehru, to-day, also. It transpires from information gathered by the "United Press" that they have forwarded all their arguments to Pandit Nehru regarding their stand against acceptance of offices.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru has heard their view-points fully, without expressing anything on his own part. Pandit Nehru is understood to have gathered significant matters in respect of the situation in Europe to-day. He has expressed in a talk with the Press people that the subject is so vast that it is impossible for him to encompass in an interview. Whether he will bring the subjects in a book or contributed articles or whether he will include the relevent portions in his presidential address, it is difficult to say at present.—United Press.

Mahatma To Open Lucknow Khadi Exhibition?

PATNA, March 14

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Rajendra Prasad meet Mahatma Gandhi on the 17th March at Delhi, it is understood that they will invite the Mahatma to open the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lucknow on March 28. If Mahatma Gandhi accepts the invitation and if his health permits, he will be leaving for Lucknow ten days before the Working Committe meets.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who is at present at Calcutta, will meet at Lucknow 'en route' to Delhi, and see the arrangements in connection with the Exhibition.—A.P.

MALAVIYA'S NASIK PROGRAMME

To Start Harijan Uplift Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent)

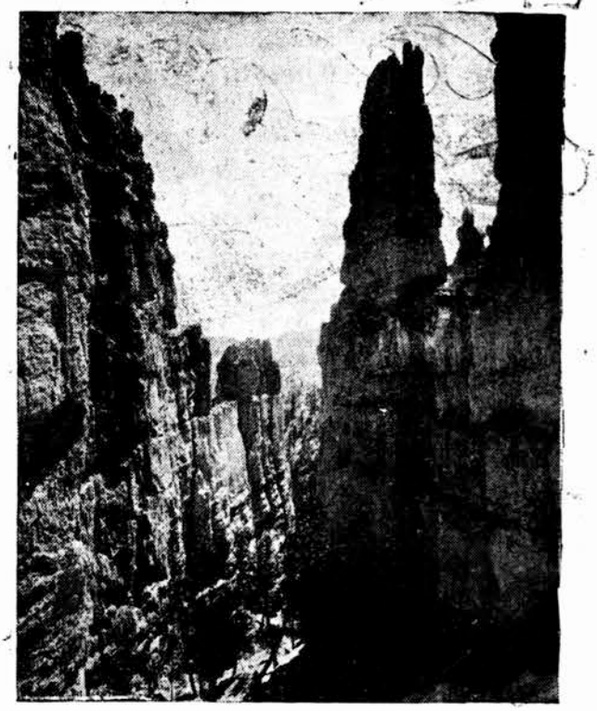
ALLAHABAD, March 13

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya has decided to carry on Harijan uplift propaganda at Nasik.

It is understood Panditji has been invited to come to Delhi for the Congress leaders' meeting.

AT THE CALL OF DUTY

Floodlit war memorial at Adelaide: The sculptured figures of the woman and the student responding to the call of Duty are impressively silhouetted.

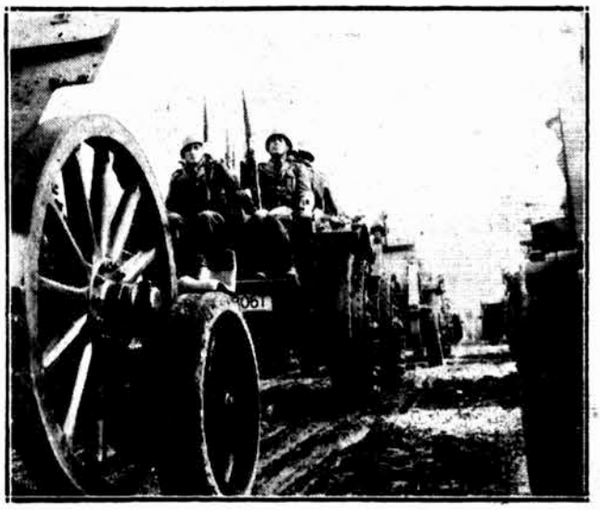


Wall Street of Bryce Canyon, Utah: It is 1500 feet straight down from top of spires of these towering "sky-scrapers" to tree lined floor of the park below.

Winter Sports at Olympia: Ice Hockey contest between Germany and U. S. A. Photo shows U. S. A. team scoring the only goal

For years these two Central Australian chiefs have been at "boomerangs drawn". Now they are reconciled to each other.

Activity at a Dessye ammunition dump.



Il Duce's motorised army in review.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

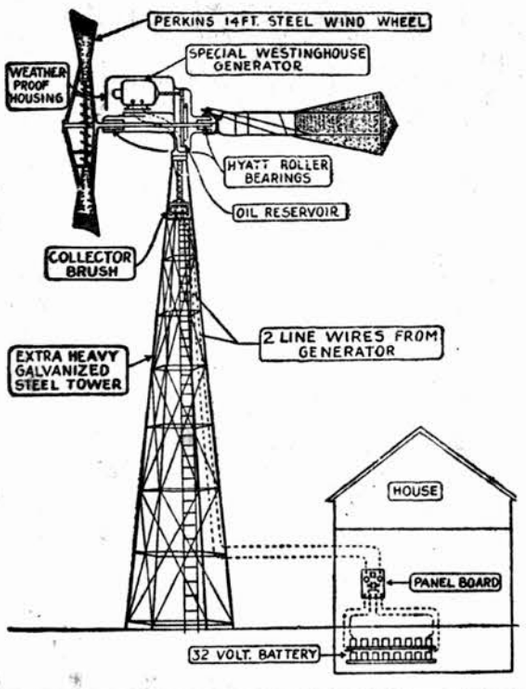
Sunday, March 15, 1936

LUCKY NUMBER

A DREAM REALISED!

HUMAN SKILL HAS HARNESSED UNGRUDGING WIND FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRODUCING

FREE ELECTRICITY!



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